This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

3 3433 07479597 6

WAVERLEY SYNOPSES

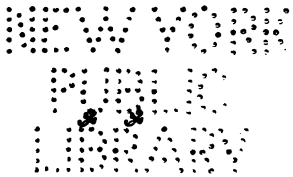
A GUIDE TO THE PLOTS AND CHARACTERS OF SCOTT'S "WAVERLEY NOVELS"

PR 5363

BY

J. WALKER McSPADDEN

AUTHOR OF "SHAKSPERIAN SYNOPSES," "SYNOPSES OF DICKENS'S NOVELS," ETC.



NEW YORK
THOMAS Y. CROWELL COMPANY
PUBLISHERS

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
272549B
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R 1944 L

COPYRIGHT, 1909,
BY THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO.

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

Ref.
823
M. A45879

PREFACE

THE kindly reception accorded the author's earlier "Shaksperian Synopses" and "Synopses of Dickens's Novels" renders an extended preface to a similar work on Scott unnecessary. This "mighty magician who has rolled back the current of time and conjured up before our living senses the men and manners of days which have long since passed away," will ever remain a vital force in letters. A review of his work, such as the present handbook endeavors to afford, only serves to emphasize the towering genius of the man. His stories cover a period of no less than seven centuries; they introduce more than fifteen hundred speaking characters, from every walk in life—king and peasant, countess and fishwoman, Crusader and Highland laird, medieval baron and modern man of law, courtier and wandering minstrel, proud lady and simple lassie—and in every period and society Scott seems equally at home.

"Waverley Synopses" is therefore published, after two years of labor, in the hope that it will serve as a guide to the people and events of this splendid domain. Wan-

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
96th STREET BRANCH 112 EAST 96th STREET

dering unaided among such a host, the reader even fairly familiar with Scott is often at loss to find his way. While to the beginner the vision of ten or twelve thousand pages of compact type is somewhat appalling, in these days of "frothy fiction," unless he is given a hint as to the main lines of action.

The plan of this book is to place the various stories in their proper historical sequence, which presents several obvious advantages over any other method of grouping. A cast of characters and outline of the plot are given for each of the thirty-two novels and minor tales comprising the "Waverley Novels." A general index will be found at the back. As in the work on Dickens, it has been deemed best to avoid cataloguing the names of casual characters, such as the servant who holds open the door on a single occasion, and to confine the attention to speakers and actors. Even then the list mounts up amazingly, as the index will show. But the very fulness of material itself is the best excuse and reason for "Waverley Synopses."

J. W. M.

NEW YORK CITY,
May 1, 1909.

CONTENTS

Period of Story		Date of Publication	Page
1097–9	[4] Count Robert of Paris....	1831	1
1187	[5] The Betrothed.....	1825	9
1192–3	[5] The Talisman.....	1825	17
1194	Ivanhoe.....	1820	27
1306–7	[4] Castle Dangerous.....	1831	37
1402	[7] The Fair Maid of Perth..	1828	43
1468–9	Quentin Durward.....	1823	53
1474	Anne of Geierstein.....	1829	61
1559	The Monastery.....	1820	69
1568–9	The Abbot.....	1820	77
1575	Kenilworth	1821	87
1600	[8] Death of the Laird's Jock	1828	97
1620	The Fortunes of Nigel...	1822	101
1645–6	[3] A Legend of Montrose....	1819	109
1651–2	Woodstock	1826	117
1658–78	Peveril of the Peak.....	1823	127
1679–89	[1] Old Mortality.....	1816	137
1695	[3] The Bride of Lammermoor	1819	147
1700	The Pirate.....	1822	155
1702	[8] My Aunt Margaret's Mirror	1828	165

Period of Story		Date of Publication	Page
1707	[1] The Black Dwarf.....	1816	169
1715	Rob Roy.....	1818	177
1736–51	[2] The Heart of Midlothian	1818	187
1745	Waverley	1814	197
1763	Redgauntlet	1824	207
1744–65	Guy Mannering.....	1815	217
1765–70	[6] The Highland Widow....	1827	227
1750–75	[6] The Surgeon's Daughter..	1827	231
1782	[8] The Tapestried Chamber.	1828	239
1790	[6] The Two Drovers.....	1827	243
1795	The Antiquary.....	1816	247
1812	St. Ronan's Well.....	1824	255

Index to Characters..... 263

NOTE: Stories marked "[1]" were included by Scott under First Series of Tales of My Landlord; "[2]" indicates Second Series of same; "[3]" indicates Third Series of same; "[4]" indicates Fourth Series of same; "[5]" indicates Tales of the Crusaders; "[6]" indicates First Series of Chronicles of the Canongate; "[7]" indicates Second Series of same; "[8]" indicates Minor Tales.

COUNT ROBERT OF PARIS

Twenty-fifth novel
Published in 1831; included with "Castle Dangerous" in the Fourth Series of
"Tales of my Landlord."

SCENE: Constantinople, Scutari, Jerusalem.

TIME: 1097–1099.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

MICHAEL AGELASTES, *courtier and conspirator.*
ASTARTE, *slave to* Anna Comnena.
COUNT BALDWIN, *Crusader.*
BERTHA, *maid to* Brenhilda.
BOHEMOND, Prince of Tarentum, *Crusader.*
COUNTESS BRENHILDA, Amazonian *wife of* Count Robert of Paris.
NICEPHORUS BRIENNIUS, *son-in-law to* Alexius.
MICHAEL CANTACUZENE, *the grand sewer.*
STEPHANOS CASTOR, *wrestler.*
ALEXIUS COMNENUS, Greek *Emperor.*
ANNA COMNENA, *daughter to* Emperor.
CORYDON, *shoemaker.*
DEMETRIUS, *demagogue.*
DIOGENES, *negro slave to* Agelastes.
DOUBAN, *slave and court physician.*
ENGELBRECHT, *sentinel.*
ERNEST OF ATRANTO, *page to* Prince Tancred.
GODFREY OF BOUILLON, *Duke, leader of* First Crusade.
HARPAX, *centurion.*
HEREWARD, *a* Saxon Varangian.
HUGH OF VERMANDOIS, *Crusader.*
EMPRESS IRENE, *consort of* Alexius.
ISMAIL THE INFIDEL, *moslem soldier.*

LYSIMACHUS, *conspirator.*
MARCIAN, *servant to* Count Robert of Paris.
NICANOR, *general of the imperial troops.*
OSMUND, *soldier.*
PETER THE HERMIT, *Crusader.*
PHRAORTES, Greek *admiral.*
POLYDORE, *Crusader.*
RAYMOND OF TOULOUSE, *Crusader.*
ROBERT OF PARIS, *Crusader.*
SEBASTES OF MITYLENE, *assassin.*
TANCRED, Prince of Otranto, *Crusader.*
ACHILLES TATIUS, *captain of* Varangians.
TOXARTIS, Scythian *soldier.*
ZEDEKIAS URSEL, *pretender to throne.*
VEXHELIA, *servant to* Brenhilda.
VIOLANTE, *slave to* Anna Comnena.
ZOSIMUS, *patriarch of* Greek Church.

Greek citizens, soldiers, seamen, courtiers, priests, *and* slaves; army *of* Crusaders; Sylvanus *the* Ourang-outang.

PROPERTY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

ARGUMENT

Count Robert of Paris is a knight of the First Crusade (1096–1099), and the story is chiefly concerned with his insult to a Greek ruler and its reparation.

In order to protect his domain from invasion, Alexius Comnenus, Greek emperor of Constantinople, hires a bodyguard of warriors from other nations, who are termed Varangians. Jealousies arise between these and native soldiers, and Hereward a Saxon is attacked by a Greek, but escapes and afterwards becomes a valuable retainer for the imperial family.

The armies of the First Crusade approach the city, and the Emperor, knowing himself powerless to check their progress, consents to allow them to pass through his country. On their part, the Crusaders acknowledge his sovereignty in a public review, though many of the arrogant nobles deem themselves his peers. One in particular, Count Robert of Paris, shows his contempt for the imperial authority by seating himself upon the throne for a moment, with

his dog at his feet. Alexius feigns to overlook the insult but secretly plots vengeance, and thereafter the Count's stay in Constantinople is full of peril. He is separated by trickery from his wife, Brenhilda, a handsome Amazonian who had followed him to the wars, and is cast into a dungeon with a tiger which he slays. He next overcomes an ourang-outang, and kills an assassin, Sebastes. He is aided to escape by Hereward, who, however, challenges him to later combat, at the same time agreeing to champion the cause of Brenhilda.

After bringing the Count to a place of safety, Hereward goes in search of Brenhilda, who has been exposed to the unwelcome attentions of Brennius, son-in-law to the Emperor. Brennius is also implicated in a plot against the throne. Hereward unexpectedly meets an early sweetheart, Bertha, who is maid to Brenhilda, and who also acts as special envoy to the Crusaders' camp at Scutari to obtain reinforcements for the Count. Hereward informs the Emperor of the plot of Brennius, and Brenhilda challenges the last-named to mortal combat in the lists. On the day of battle, Count Robert himself marches forth to do

battle with Brennius; but the latter does not appear, and Hereward comes forward as the Greek champion and again challenges the Count, because of his former insult to the throne. They fight almost on equal terms; chance is about to give the victory to the Crusader, when Bertha intercedes. Hereward refuses to accept any reward from Alexius for his loyalty, but becomes a personal follower and friend of Count Robert, going with him on the Crusade and afterwards to France, wedding Bertha, and ultimately settling near his old home in England, where he is given a royal grant of land, through the Count's influence.

Meanwhile the Crusaders have defeated the Greeks and taken a position in sight of the lists, where Count Robert has finally won freedom by force of arms. Brennius after being sentenced to death is pardoned; and in order to appease the popular clamor, Ursel, a former pretender to the throne who has long languished in prison, is restored to liberty.

Other leading characters are Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexius, wife of Brennius, and author of the "Alexiad," a his-

tory of her father's reign; the Patriarch of the Greek Church; Godfrey of Bouillon, and other historic Crusaders.

THE BETROTHED

Twentieth novel
Published in 1825; included with "The Talisman" in "Tales of the Crusaders."

SCENE: Wales.

TIME: 1187.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ABBESS of Benedictine Nunnery, *aunt to* Eveline Berenger.

ALBERICK, *squire to* Prince Richard.

FATHER ALDROVAND, *chaplain to the* Berengers.

ALICE, *maid to* Eveline Berenger.

AMELOT, *squire to* Damian de Lacy.

BALDWIN, Archbishop of Canterbury.

SIR RAYMOND BERENGER, Norman *knight living in* Wales.

LADY EVELINE BERENGER, *his daughter.*

BERWINE, *servant to* Lady Ermengarde.

BLANCHE, *servant to* Eveline Berenger.

BRENGWAIN, *wife to* Gwenwyn.

CADWALLON, *minstrel to* Gwenwyn.

CARADOC OF MENWYGENT, *minstrel to* Gwenwyn.

DAWFYD, Welsh *robber.*

SIR DAMIAN DE LACY, *nephew and heir to* Hugo de Lacy.

SIR HUGO DE LACY, *constable of* Chester.

RANDAL DE LACY, *kinsman to foregoing.*

FATHER EINION, *chaplain to* Gwenwyn.

LADY ERMENGARDE, *of* Boldringham, *relative of* Eveline Berenger..

ROSE FLAMMOCK, *maid to* Eveline Berenger.

WILKIN FLAMMOCK, *her father.*

RALPH GENVIL, *henchman to* Damian de Lacy.
DAME GILLIAN, *servant to* Eveline Berenger.
EARL OF GLOUCESTER, English *lord.*
PHILIP GUARINE, *squire to* Hugo de Lacy.
GWENWYN, Welsh *chieftain.*
NEIL HANSEN, Flemish *soldier.*
HENRY II, *King of* England.
SIR WILLIAM HERBERT, *friend of* Hugo de Lacy.
HUNDWOLF, *steward to* Lady Ermengarde.
PRINCE JOHN, *younger son to* King Henry.
JORWORTH, *servant to* Gwenwyn.
MARGERY, *nurse to* Eveline Berenger.
HOB MILLER, *insurgent.*
GUY DE MONTHERMER, *enemy of the* De Lacys.
MORGAN, Welsh *soldier.*
DENNIS MOBOLT, *squire to* Berenger.
STEPHEN PONTAYS, Norman *soldier.*
RAOUL, *retainer to* Berenger.
REINOLD, *butler to* Berenger.
PRINCE RICHARD, "CŒUR DE LION," *elder son to* King Henry.
TERNOTTE, *maid to* Eveline Berenger.
PETERKIN VORST, *sentinel.*
WILD WENLOCK, *kinsman to the* De Lacys.

Chaplain, chancellor, leech, paritor, steward, ghost, Norman cavaliers, Welsh borderers, *and others.*

PROPERTY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

ARGUMENT

"The Betrothed" is a picture of the troublous times at home, while English knights were away upon the Crusades. The scene is laid upon the borderland of Wales, during the reign of Henry II, and the action clusters around the person of a young Norman heiress beset by Welsh and English alike.

The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury makes it his chief business to preach the Third Crusade; and to this end he exhorts Normans, settled in England and Wales, to lay aside all private feuds with their neighbors. Moved by his teaching, Gwenwyn, a Welsh chieftain, and Sir Raymond Berenger, a Norman knight, exchange friendly courtesies; and Gwenwyn even goes so far as to make plans to divorce his wife in order that he may wed the Norman's daughter Eveline. When he makes this proposal, however, an answer is returned that the lady is already betrothed to Sir Hugo de Lacy, an accomplished soldier, but

a man of mature years. The fiery Welsh consider this in the light of an affront, and make war upon Sir Raymond in his stronghold of Garde Doloureuse. The knight is killed in a sally by Gwenwyn, and the castle is reduced to desperate straits. The beautiful and heroic Eveline herself goes upon the battlements; and the little garrison, receiving secret supplies, manages to hold out until rescued by Sir Hugo de Lacy, who routs the Welsh and slays Gwenwyn. Eveline is then escorted to a nunnery where her aunt is abbess; but on the way thither passes a night with another kinswoman, Lady Ermingarde, where she occupies a haunted room and is visited by a spectre who foretells that Eveline will be

> "Widowed wife, and married maid,
> Betrothed, betrayer, and betrayed."

After she reaches the nunnery, Eveline enters into a public contract of marriage with Sir Hugo, prompted only by a sense of duty and a former vow; but the prospective bridegroom is parted from his bride by a mandate from the Archbishop who orders him to proceed at once upon the

promised Crusade to Palestine. Sir Hugo sets forth, but generously offers to release Eveline from her betrothal. Eveline refuses and promises to await his return at the end of three years in her castle, with her female attendants, while his nephew Damian shall act as her guardian. Damian de Lacy is a young man who has already won favor by his share in her rescue from Garde Doloureuse, and he is soon to be of renewed service. One day during the tedious weeks which ensue after the Crusader's departure, Eveline is persuaded to go upon a hawking excursion, when she is captured by outlaws who have been secretly instigated by Randal, a treacherous and dissolute kinsman of the De Lacy's. Damian attempts her rescue but is seriously wounded. She is held prisoner in a cave until liberated by her attendants, who also carry the wounded Damian to Garde Doloureuse, where Eveline herself aids in nursing him back to health. Meanwhile a false report has reached the King's ears that Damian is chief of the outlaws, and a royal force is accordingly sent to Garde Doloureuse to arrest him. Eveline, however, will not allow the envoy to enter the

castle; for which reason she and all her servants are proclaimed traitors.

Prince Richard, who was afterwards to be known as the king of the "Lion Heart," is then sent against the stronghold and captures it. Damian is thrown into a dungeon and Eveline sent to a convent. But on this darkest of days, Sir Hugo returns from the East, disguised as a Palmer, and torn by conflicting tidings which he has heard. Finally, however, he learns the truth, which vindicates the character of his betrothed and his nephew. He makes his way toward the royal camp where he finds the evil Randal on the point of receiving Eveline's forfeited estates and other stolen honors. Randal has even assumed Sir Hugo's title, believing that the latter has perished in the Crusade. His greed, however, proves the schemer's ruin; for he is slain by a Welsh minstrel, by mistake.

Sir Hugo now removes his disguise and is welcomed by the King, who learns the true facts in the case and rights the wrong which has been done. On his part, Sir Hugo relinquishes Eveline to Damian, the two young people having long felt a mutual but unconfessed love.

THE TALISMAN

Twenty-first novel
Published in 1825; included with "The Betrothed" in "Tales of the Crusaders."

SCENE: Syria.

TIME: 1190–1191.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ABDALLAH EL HADGI, Saracen *envoy.*
LONG ALLEN, English *soldier.*
GILES DE AMAURY, *Grand Master of* Knights Templar.
ARCHBISHOP OF TYRE, *councillor in Crusade.*
QUEEN BERENGARIA, *consort of* King Richard.
TOMALIN BLACKLEES, English *soldier.*
BLONDEL OF NESLE, *minstrel to* King Richard.
LADY CALISTA, *lady-in-waiting to* Queen.
CONRADE OF MONTSERRAT, *Crusader.*
EL HAKIM, *alias of* SALADIN.
ENGUERRAND, *Crusader.*
LADY FLORISE, *lady-in-waiting to* Queen.
GUENEVRA, *dwarf maid-servant to* Queen.
HASSAN, *minstrel to* Saladin.
HENRY OF CHAMPAGNE, French *Crusader.*
DICK HUNTER, English *soldier.*
ILDERIM, *alias of* SALADIN.
SIR JOSCELINE, *squire to* King Richard.
KENNETH THE SCOT, *Crusader;* Prince David *of* Scotland.
LEOPOLD, Archduke of Austria, *Crusader.*
GIACOMO LOREDANI, *an interpreter.*
NECTABANUS, *dwarf slave to* Queen.
SIR HENRY NEVILLE, *chamberlain to* King Richard.
PATRIARCH OF JERUSALEM, *councillor in* Crusade.

PHILIP AUGUSTUS, *King of* France.
LADY EDITH PLANTAGENET, *relative of* King Richard.
RICHARD I, *King of* England; *called* "CŒUR-DE-LION."
SALADIN, *sultan and leader of the* Saracens.
EARL OF SALISBURY, *natural brother to* King Richard.
JONAS SCHWANKER, *jester to* Leopold.
"SPRUCHSPRECHER," *attendant to* Leopold.
STRAUCHAN, *squire to* Kenneth.
THEODORICK OF ENGADDI, *a monkish recluse.*
LORD THOMAS DE VAUX, *attendant to* King Richard.
EARL WALLENRODE, Hungarian *Crusader.*
HENRY WOODSTALL, English *soldier.*

Members *of the* Council *of* Princes; Charegite *assassin;* Christian knights; Saracen soldiers; *chorus of* boys *and* girls, *etc.*

ARGUMENT

King Richard I, of England, known as "Cœur-de-Lion," leads the Third Crusade to the Holy Land. A truce is declared between his forces and those of the Saracens under Saladin, just prior to the abandonment of the Crusade; and during this truce the events of the present story take place. The "Talisman" itself is a pebble of wonderful healing powers carried by Saladin.

Sir Kenneth, a Scottish Crusader, rides alone through the Dead Sea desert of Syria, when he is suddenly attacked by an Emir of the Saracens. The Scot is victorious and the two warriors declare a friendly truce. They ride together to the cave of Theodorick, a fanatic monkish recluse, who at first lays violent hands upon the Saracen, but finally receives them both hospitably. The Crusader is charged with a secret message to the hermit from the Council of Princes; and while the Saracen sleeps, the knight and monk go to a neighboring chapel and witness a mass. Among

the veiled worshippers is Lady Edith Plantagenet, whom the knight loves and under whose colors he has fought. She recognizes him by dropping a rosebud at his feet.

The Saracen, who calls himself Ilderim, an Arabian physician, has heard that King Richard lies ill of a fever; and he thereupon states that he can heal the royal invalid. Sir Kenneth takes this message to the King, who is persuaded to try the physician's services. Ilderim draws a Talisman, or pebble, from a silken bag and by its aid compounds a draught which the King swallows. A deep sleep ensues, during which the fever departs.

During Richard's illness a plot has been afoot to wrest from him his authority in the Crusade, the chief plotter being Conrade of Montserrat, who secretly incites Archduke Leopold of Austria to revolt. The latter plants his own standard beside that of England in contempt of the King, but reckons without his host. Richard awakes to find his fever entirely gone, and learning of the rival standard rushes out and tramples it under foot. The Austrians rally to its defense and Earl Wallenrode

strikes at the King, but the recent invalid seizes him in his arms and dashes him headlong to the ground. Sir Kenneth is then placed in charge of the royal standard and given orders to watch it during the night. His faithful hound is his only companion. About midnight he is tempted by a message from the Queen's dwarf, who states that Lady Edith desires brief speech with him—this message being prompted by the Queen herself in jest. Torn by conflicting duties the knight leaves his dog to guard the standard and follows the dwarf. In his absence the colors are stolen and the dog severely wounded. Overcome by grief and shame, he is met by Ilderim, who dresses the dog's wounds and who advises him to seek safety by fleeing to Saladin. Ilderim states that the sultan desires the hand of Lady Edith, and will be kindly disposed toward her knight. Sir Kenneth disdains flight, but instead goes at once to the King, confessing his fault without offering a word of excuse. He is sentenced to death, despite the entreaties of the Queen and Lady Edith. Finally, however, upon intercession of the Arabian physician, the

knight is given his liberty, although forbidden to come again into the royal presence on pain of death.

Shortly after these events, Saladin sends a friendly letter to Richard, and at the same time presenting him with a Nubian slave for a bodyguard. The slave is mute but quick and intelligent, and soon proves his worth; for a conspiracy by the disgruntled Austrians has been afoot and they have hired an assassin to slay the King. The murderer makes the attempt and is frustrated only by the courage of the slave. The latter then informs the King, by writing, that he can discover the thief who has stolen the royal standard. Following his instructions, Richard orders the slave to hold Sir Kenneth's hound in a leash near him, while the King is reviewing the troops of the Crusaders. The army marches in review until Conrade of Montserrat rides by, when the hound springs forward in furious attack. Thus convicted, Conrade's own speech betrays him, and his only recourse is trial by combat. Richard's rank forbids his own participation in the duel. He must therefore provide a champion. He sends the slave to Saladin, asking him

to appoint neutral ground for the combat, and also inviting him and his personal staff to witness it.

Saladin replies in person with a glittering retinue, and Richard finds him to be none other than the Arabian physician Ilderim. The King has already been keen enough to discover that the supposed Nubian slave is the exiled Sir Kenneth. The latter is restored to favor and appointed royal champion in the lists. He fights and unhorses Conrade, after which the victor's full rank is disclosed as Prince David of Scotland; while the Queen and Lady Edith remove his armor, at the King's command. Saladin has made formal suit for Lady Edith's hand, but it is bestowed upon Kenneth. The sultan, however, is magnanimous and entertains the royal party at a banquet. One incident mars the festivities. The Grand Master of the Templars is decapitated by Saladin, who explains that the slain man has been an arch plotter with Conrade of Montserrat and, in fact, has just slain the latter knight to keep his plots from the King's ears. Shortly afterward the Prince of Scotland is married to Lady Edith. Saladin's wedding-gift is

nothing less than his famous Talisman, which in succeeding years is handed down in Kenneth's family during succeeding generations as a priceless heirloom.

IVANHOE

Tenth novel; published in 1820.

SCENE: England — Yorkshire and Leicestershire.

TIME: 1194.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ABDALLA, Arabian *servant to* Bois-Guilbert.
ALLAN-A-DALE, *outlaw.*
FATHER AMBROSE, *priest.*
ANWOLD, *torchbearer to* Cedric.
ATHELSTANE, *kinsman of* Cedric.
AYMER, *Prior of* Jorvaulx Abbey.
HUGH BARDON, *follower of* Prince John.
LUCAS BEAUMANOIR, *Grand Master of* Knights Templar.
NATHAN BEN ISRAEL, Jewish *physician.*
DE BIGOT, *seneschal to* Prince John.
HENRY BOHUN, Earl of Essex, *Lord High Constable.*
BRIAN DE BOIS-GUILBERT, Knight Templar.
MAURICE DE BRACY, *free-lance soldier.*
CEDRIC THE SAXON, *wealthy nobleman.*
CLEMENT, *follower of* Front-de-Bœuf.
DAMIAN, *novitiate of the* Templars.
LADY EDITH, *mother to* Athelstane.
ELGITHA, *maid to* Lady Rowena.
ENGELRED, *squire to* Front-de-Bœuf.
EUSTACE, *follower of* Front-de-Bœuf.
WALDEMAR FITZURSE, *courtier, and plotter against the* King.
ALICIA FITZURSE, *his daughter.*
SIR REGINALD FRONT-DE-BŒUF, Norman *baron.*

GILES, *jailor.*
HUGH DE GRANTMESNIL, Norman *baron.*
GUILBERT, *outlaw.*
GURTH, *swine-herd to* Cedric.
HAMET, Arabian *servant to* Bois-Guilbert.
HERMAN OF GOODALRICKE, *Preceptor of* Templars.
HIGG, *peasant.*
ROBIN HOOD, *captain of outlaws; called* Lockesley.
HUBERT, *an archer.*
HUNDEBERT, *major-domo to* Cedric.
ISAAC OF YORK, Jewish *money-lender.*
WILFRED OF IVANHOE, *son to* Cedric.
PRINCE JOHN, *brother to* King Richard.
LOCKSLEY; *see* ROBIN HOOD.
ALBERT DE MALVOISIN, SIR PHILIP DE MALVOISIN, } Norman *conspirators.*
STEPHEN DE MARTIVAL, Norman *knight.*
MILLER, *outlaw.*
MONTDIDIER, Norman *soldier.*
CONRADE MONT-FITCHET, *Preceptor of* Templars.
OSWALD, *cup-bearer to* Cedric.
BALDWIN DE OYLEY, *squire to* Bois-Guilbert.
REBECCA, *daughter to* Isaac of York.
REUBEN, *servant to* Isaac of York.
RICHARD I, *King of* England; *called* "CŒUR-DE-LION."
LADY ROWENA, *ward of* Cedric the Saxon.
SAINT MAUR, *follower of* Front-de-Bœuf.
SCATHLOCK, *outlaw.*
SETH, *servant to* Isaac of York.

STEPHEN, *follower of* Front-de-Bœuf.
BROAD THORESBY, *soldier.*
FRIAR TUCK, *outlaw priest.*
ULRICA, *or* UREFRIED, *aged* Saxon *woman.*
RALPH DE VIPONT, *Knight of* St. John.
WALTHEOFF, Saxon *abbot.*
WAMBA, *jester to* Cedric.
STEPHEN WETHERAL, *soldier.*
LOUIS WINKLEBRAND, *lieutenant to* De Bracy.
WOLFRAM, Saxon *abbot.*
WILLIAM DE WYVIL, Norman *knight.*

Norman knights, squires, retainers; Saxon gentlemen, soldiers; outlaws.

ARGUMENT

The period of "Ivanhoe" is a few months subsequent to "The Talisman." Richard I has abandoned his Crusade, and, after an incarceration in an Austrian prison returns to his English throne to find plots against him headed by his brother John, and also a general state of unrest. Normans and Saxons still quarrel, and the story as a whole gives an admirable picture of feudal times.

Ivanhoe is the only son of Cedric the Saxon, and has been disinherited by his father on account of his love for Cedric's ward, the Lady Rowena. He thereupon goes with King Richard to Palestine and wins renown in the Crusade. He returns to England disguised as a Palmer. Meanwhile his father maintains the ancient Saxon state at his manor of Rotherwood, at odds with the Norman "interlopers." Cedric therefore accords but grudging hospitality to a Norman knight, Sir Brian de Bois-Guilbert, when the latter seeks shelter from a storm, being guided thereto by a pil-

grim. During the evening repast, Lady Rowena inquires news of the Crusade and is informed that Ivanhoe has gained fame and the favor of the King. Bois-Guilbert thereupon boasts that he himself would like to meet him at a pending tournament; at which the pilgrim takes up the gage for the knight.

The tournament is held at Ashby in the presence of Prince John, being participated in by knights-templar led by Bois-Guilbert. After several jousts, the victors issue the customary challenge to any one else there present who cares to meet them, when a strange knight in sable armor with the motto "Disinherited" on his shield defies Bois-Guilbert, fights and overthrows him. Having unhorsed four other opponents the Disinherited Knight is hailed victor and names Lady Rowena as queen of the tourney. The jousting is continued a second day, and again the Disinherited Knight is victor, thanks to another unknown, called the Black Knight. The Disinherited Knight again crowns Lady Rowena, and is recognized by her and Cedric to be Ivanhoe. The father, however, still refuses to forgive the son; and as Ivanhoe has been

wounded he is taken charge of by Isaac, a Jew, who has furnished him with arms for the tourney, and by the Jew's daughter Rebecca.

The defeated Norman knights, however, have been plotting revenge. They seize Cedric and his ward, as well as Ivanhoe, Isaac and his daughter, and carry them off to the castle of Torquilstone. Its owner, Front-de-Bœuf, endeavors to extort ransom from the Jew; while his associates De Bracy and Bois-Guilbert devote themselves to the ladies. De Bracy tries unsuccessfully to win Rowena's hand in marriage; but the baser Bois-Guilbert wishes to make Rebecca his mistress. The high-spirited Jewess escapes him only by threatening to throw herself from the parapet.

Meanwhile the Black Knight has ridden hurriedly away from the field of tourney and sought shelter in the forest with Friar Tuck, an outlaw. He meets other outlaws under Lockesley (or Robin Hood), and enlists their arms for the rescue of the prisoners in Torquilstone. They attack the castle and after a desperate struggle capture it, set it on fire, and release the captives, with the exception of Rebecca, who

is carried off by Bois-Guilbert. The desperate knight brings her before the Grand Master of his order, where she is tried for sorcery. Being convicted she throws down her gage and demands the right to trial by combat. When asked as to her champion, she replies that he will be sent by Heaven; and sentence of death is suspended for a few days until the public test.

Prince John, who has endeavored to usurp the throne in his brother's absence, is thrown into consternation by tidings of Richard's return. He sets agents to work against Richard's life, and these men attack the Black Knight as he is riding through the forest. He is rescued by Robin Hood's men and is then revealed to be the King himself. Richard pardons the outlaws and receives them into his own guard. Ivanhoe now rides up and pays public homage to a sovereign he has all the time been serving in secret. Richard acts as mediator between the young knight and his father Cedric, but this meeting of reconciliation is abruptly terminated by news of Rebecca's peril, which her father brings. Ivanhoe at once rides away to the rescue and arrives at the field of combat just in

time to proclaim himself as the maiden's champion. But his steed is jaded and he himself is not quite well of former wounds. He goes down before the first charge of Bois-Guilbert, but the latter also falls heavily, though unwounded; he has died a victim to the violence of his own contending passions. Rebecca is declared innocent, and at once flees from England with her father—he to escape paying tribute money, she to avoid confessing a secret love for Ivanhoe. She, however, gives the knight's bride, Rowena, a casket of jewels of great value, on the occasion of the Saxon lovers' nuptials, which are soon celebrated with great pomp. Ivanhoe is held in high favor during the King's brief reign. Richard has proclaimed his return openly, banished the turbulent Templars, and condemned to death the arch-plotters, with the exception of his brother John. The Lion-Heart's untimely end near Limoges is a matter of history.

Other prominent characters are Athelstane, the Saxon noble, to whom Cedric had destined Rowena's hand; Fitzurse, the ally of Prince John; Gurth, a savage retainer of Cedric; and Wamba the jester.

CASTLE DANGEROUS

Twenty-sixth novel
Published in 1831; included with "Count Robert of Paris" in the Fourth Series of "Tales of My Landlord."

SCENE: England — Ayrshire and Lanarkshire.

TIME: 1306–1307.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ANTHONY, English *archer.*

BEND-THE-BOW, English *archer.*

LADY AUGUSTA DE BERKELY, English *noblewoman.*

BERTRAM, *minstrel and retainer of* Lady Augusta.

BISHOP OF GLASGOW, *churchman.*

THOMAS DICKSON, *follower of* Douglas.

CHARLES DICKSON, *his son.*

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, Scotch *chieftain known as the* "BLACK DOUGLAS."

SIR MALCOLM FLEMING, *friend of* Douglas.

GILBERT GREENLEAF, English *soldier.*

FABIAN HARBOTHEL, *squire to* De Valence.

LADY MARGARET DE HAUTLIEU, *betrothed to* Fleming; *also in convent as* Sister Ursula.

JEROME, Abbot *of* Convent of St. Bride.

SIR MEREDITH, Welsh *knight.*

SIR PHILIP DE MONTENAY, *seneschal of* Douglas Castle.

EARL OF PEMBROKE, *uncle to* De Valence.

LAZARUS POWHEID, *sexton.*

MICHAEL TURNBULL, *outlaw.*

SISTER URSULA; *see* LADY MARGARET.

SIR AYMER DE VALENCE, *Deputy Governor of* Douglas Castle.

SIR JOHN DE WALTON, *Governor of* Douglas Castle.

Scotch knights, soldiers; English knights *and* retainers *in* Douglas Castle.

ARGUMENT

The term "Castle Dangerous" was applied to the feudal home of the Scotch Douglases, because of the many fierce fights for its possession which raged between the English and the Scotch lords, during the struggle of Robert Bruce against King Edward I.

Sir James Douglas, popularly called the Black Douglas, chief supporter of Bruce, has sworn that Douglas Castle shall not remain in the hands of the English. More than one English lord has attempted to hold it against attack or trickery, but in every case has come to a violent end. At last Lady Augusta de Berkely promises her hand and large estates to Sir John de Walton on condition that he hold the "Dangerous Castle" for a year and a day. He accepts the task and is made governor of the stronghold; but as the months slowly go by, Lady Augusta is overcome by misgivings and resolves to go to the castle and shorten the probation. Disguising herself as a youth, she goes in company of

her father's minstrel Bertram as his son. They meet the deputy governor, De Valence, who agrees that the supposed boy shall be left at the convent of St. Bride's, near by, until formal permission to enter the castle has been secured, while the minstrel obtains entrance upon pretext of examining ancient songs.

Differences arise between De Valence and his chief, De Walton, who is displeased with the minstrel. He finally threatens Bertram with torture, believing him to be a spy. Bertram refuses to state his business, unless his "son" is present. The governor sends De Valence to bring the son, but excuses are made at the convent for keeping him. Finally the deputy forces an entrance into the youth's room, only to find it empty. The disguised Lady Augusta has, in fact, told her secret to Sister Ursula, of the convent. The latter returns the confidence by telling her own sad story—how that as the Lady Margaret de Hautlieu she had endeavored, in the Scotch wars, to escape to her lover and in a fall had become disfigured for life, and had since lacked courage to show herself to the world. The two ladies resolve to flee

the convent, in secret, but Augusta leaves a note telling De Walton that the supposed boy is none other than his betrothed. The governor is in despair, but takes the faithful minstrel and the deputy into his confidence, and they lay plans to overtake the fugitives.

The two ladies fall into the hands of Scotch forces led by Douglas, who gives them courteous treatment. Augusta is conducted by a forester to a field of truce, where they meet De Walton. The forester delivers his chief's message, demanding surrender of the castle. De Walton refuses, and Douglas appears and challenges him to single combat. The two knights engage, but postpone hostilities through a Palm service which is attended by both forces. The knights renew their contest, during which De Walton receives word that his allies are defeated by Bruce. He thereupon surrenders his sword and the castle to Douglas. The latter relinquishes guardianship of Lady Augusta to De Walton and the lovers are soon after wedded.

During the general mêlee which has ensued, De Valence encounters Sir Malcolm Fleming, the former lover of Lady Mar-

garet. The Scotchman is in danger of his life when Margaret herself interposes and saves him. Some months later Malcolm makes his peace with her and they are finally united.

THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH

OR, ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Twenty-third novel
Published in 1828; forms the "Second Series" of
"Chronicles of the Canongate."

SCENE: Scotland — Perth and vicinity.

TIME: 1402.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ROBERT, DUKE OF ALBANY, *brother to* King Robert.
MURDOCH, DUKE OF ALBANY, *his son.*
QUEEN ANNABELLA, *consort of* King Robert.
ANSELM, *Prior of the* Dominican Order.
ANTON, *apprentice to* Smith.
BALNEAVES, *citizen.*
LORD BALVENY, *kinsman of* Douglas.
TOSACH BEG, *second to* Chattanach.
ANTHONY BONTHRON, *an assassin.*
NIEL BOOSHALLOCH, *herdsman.*
MAY BRIDGET, *dairymaid.*
BUNCLE, *squire to* Ramorny.
SIR PATRICK CHARTERIS, Provost of Perth.
MACGILLIE CHATTANACH, *chief of* Clan Chattan.
CHRYSTESON, *citizen.*
FATHER CLEMENT, *monk of* Carthusian Order.
CONACHAR; *see* EACHIN MACIAN.
ADAM CRAIGDALLIE, Bailie of Perth.
EARL OF CRAWFORD, Marshal of Scotland.
CROOKSHANK, *cititzen.*
CUTHBERT, *apprentice to* Smith.
BROTHER CYPRIAN, *monk of* Dominican Order.
FERQUHARD DAY, Clan Chattan *warrior.*
DEVIL'S DICK, *falconer; servant to* Douglas.
DINGWELL, *apprentice to* Smith.
DOROTHY, *housekeeper to* Glover.

ARCHIBALD, EARL OF DOUGLAS, Lieutenant-General of Scotland.
DUNTER, *apprentice to* Smith.
HENBANE DWINING, *apothecary.*
EDGAR, *retainer of* Rothsay.
ELIZABETH OF DUNBAR, *daughter of* March.
EARL OF ERROL, Lord High Constable of Scotland.
EVA, *daughter to* Torquil.
EVIOT, *page to* Ramorny.
FATHER FRANCIS, *monk of* Dominican Order.
GERARD, *servant to* Charteris.
GILBERT, *butler to* Charteris.
GLASS, *citizen.*
SIMON GLOVER, *a glover of* Perth.
CATHERINE GLOVER, *his daughter; the* "Fair Maid of Perth."
GOW; *see* HENRY SMITH.
ALLAN GRIFFIN, *innkeeper.*
KITT HENSHAWE, *retired seaman.*
PRINCE JAMES, *son of* King Robert; *afterward* James I.
JANNEKIN, *apprentice to* Smith.
KENNETH, *retainer of* Ramorny.
LOUISE, *a glee-maiden.*
SIR LOUIS LUNDIN, *town clerk of* Perth.
GILCHRIST MACIAN, *chief of* Clan Quhele.
EACHIN MACIAN, *his son; called* Conachar.
MACLOUIS, *captain of the guard.*
EARL OF MARCH, *Warden of the* Eastern Marches.
MARTHA, *abbess of* Elcho Nunnery.
NORMAN NAN ORD, *son to* Torquil.

OLIVER PROUDFUTE, *bonnet-maker.*
MAGDALEN PROUDFUTE, *his wife.*
SIR JOHN RAMORNY, *lieutenant to* Rothsay.
RINGAN, *apprentice to* Smith.
ROBERT III, *King of* Scotland.
DAVID, DUKE OF ROTHSAY, *his son.*
MAJORY, DUCHESS OF ROTHSAY, *wife of* Rothsay; *daughter of* Douglas.
LUCKIE SHOOLBRED, *housekeeper to* Smith.
HENRY SMITH, *armorer and swordsman; also called* HENRY GOW, GOW CHROM *and* HAL WYND.
STEPHEN SMOTHERWELL, *executioner.*
TORMOT, *son to* Torquil.
TORQUIL OF THE OAK, Clan Quhele *warrior.*
MICHAEL WABSTER, *citizen.*
HENRY OF WARDLAW, *archbishop of* St. Andrews.
WILL WATKINS, *retainer of* Rothsay.
WINGFIELD, *hair-dresser.*
WYND; *see* HENRY SMITH.

Perth citizens, Highland warriors, court followers, morrice-dancers, servants, *etc.*

ARGUMENT

"The Fair Maid of Perth," the daughter of a sturdy glover of that city, is the central figure of a romance of the time of Robert III of Scotland. Prince David, his dissolute son, is the connecting link between court and people, and the story is likewise concerned with the feuds of warring clans which stained so many pages of Scottish history.

The best swordsman in all Perth is the doughty armorer, Henry Smith. Brave in other quarters, however, he is easily frightened by the mere presence of Catharine Glover, the "Fair Maid," whom he loves devotedly. His devotion is soon put to good service in beating off a party of roystering courtiers who have placed a scaling ladder underneath her window with evil intent. He cuts off the hand of Sir John Ramorny in the mélee, and the party take to flight. As this is St. Valentine's Eve, Smith is rewarded by being chosen the valentine of Catharine for the ensuing twelvemonth, according to a local custom.

Citizens indignant at the attack of the courtiers lay the matter before the provost who in turn brings it before the King.

The King learns that his son David, Duke of Rothsay, has been among the roysterers, and he orders that Ramorny—who has been the prince's master of horse—shall be dismissed from his service. At the same royal council it is determined to settle a long-standing feud between Clans Chattan and Quhele by a formal combat of picked men from each side. Strict orders against heresy are also issued.

Ramorny vows revenge against Smith for the loss of his hand and position at court, and determines to murder him. He employs an assassin, Bonthron, to waylay Smith. The blow, however, falls upon the innocent head of a busybody named Proudfute, who had borrowed the armorer's coat and cap on a late excursion. Proudfute is instantly killed and when the body is first discovered it is mistaken for the armorer. Catharine hears the false tidings, and her wild alarm reveals the true state of her heart to her suitor. Her father accompanies Smith to the town council, where the armorer is chosen to be champion for

Proudfute's widow; and the provost goes to the King to demand full inquiry and satisfaction. Trial by ordeal of bier-right is ordered; and suspicion having fallen upon the followers of Ramorny, they are commanded to pass in turn before the body of the slain man, in the belief that his wounds will bleed afresh in the presence of the guilty one. Bonthron, however, refuses the test and instead issues his defiance. Smith, as the widow's champion, accepts the gage, and the two fight with broad-axes, to the defeat of the assassin, who confesses his crime, but implicates the Prince himself. The latter disdains to reply to the falsehood, and the criminal is hanged on a gibbet. Accomplices, however, cut him down and save his life. The incident leaves doubt in the popular mind as to the Prince's innocence, particularly as he has persecuted Catharine with his attentions.

Catharine's spiritual adviser, Father Clement, has been banned as a heretic, and the Maid and her father also now fall under suspicion. They flee from Perth, and it is planned to place Catharine under care of the Prince's deserted wife, while the glover seeks protection with Clan Quhele,

whose new chief, Eachin MacIan, was formerly his apprentice, Conachar. This Clan is busied with preparations for its combat with Clan Chattan, according to the royal command. Conachar has long loved the Maid of Perth, and now asks her father for her hand, but the glover reminds him that she is pledged to Smith. Catharine, on her part, does not succeed in reaching her destination, but instead is decoyed to Falkland Castle by servants of the Prince. Her noble bearing, however, disarms him, and he treats her courteously. Meanwhile he himself is in dire need of protection. His dishonest retainer, Ramorny, turns against him and confines him in a dungeon where he is slowly starved. Catharine discovers the plot and secretly brings food, but the murderers are not to be balked. They put the Prince to death just as Douglas, who has been apprised of the plot, storms the castle. Ramorny and his aides are immediately hung.

Before the King is apprised of the death of his son, the long-heralded combat of the two clans is fought. Henry Smith is a supernumerary in Clan Chattan, being drawn into the fight by desire to meet his

fancied rival, Conachar. The battle rages with great bloodshed, but the devotion of Torquil and others of Quhele protects the person of Conachar, who finally flees from the field unwoûnded. Smith's prowess is noticed by Douglas, who interests himself in the armorer, as well as in the Fair Maid and her father, who are pardoned. Smith and Catharine are married, and the Maid's repugnance for warfare, which has kept the lovers apart, results in a promise from Smith that he will never again draw his sword "unless against the enemies of Scotland."

On learning of his son's death, the unhappy King resigns his authority to his scheming brother, Albany—who is suspected of a hand in the Prince's fate—and later dies broken-hearted when he hears that his second son James, now heir-apparent, has been made prisoner by the English monarch. "What follows is matter of history."

QUENTIN DURWARD

Seventeenth novel; published in 1823.

SCENE: Flanders and France.

TIME: 1468–1469.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ABBESS *of* Ursuline Convent.
ANDREW, *retainer to* Lesly.
PRINCESS ANNE OF BEAUJEAU, *daughter of* King Louis.
ARNOT, *archer in* Scottish Guard.
JOHN, CARDINAL BALUE, Lord Bishop of Auxerre.
NIKKEL BLOK, *butcher of* Liege.
COUNT DE CAMPO-BASSO, Italian *favorite of* Charles the Bold.
CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY.
CHARLOT, *groom.*
LORD CRAWFORD, *captain of* Scottish Guard.
PHILIP DE CRÈVECŒUR, *marshal to* Charles the Bold.
COUNTESS DE CRÈVECŒUR, *his wife.*
ISABELLE DE CROYE, *a* Burgundian *heiress.*
HAMELINE DE CROYE, *her aunt and guardian.*
ARCHIE CUNNINGHAM, *archer in* Scottish Guard.
PHILIP DES COMINES, Burgundian *courtier.*
COUNT DE DUNOIS, French *chevalier.*
QUENTIN DURWARD, *archer in* Scottish Guard.
CARL EBERSON, *son to* De La Marck.
FATHER FRANCIS, Franciscan *friar.*
MARTIUS GALEOTTI, *astrologer.*
PETERKIN GEISLAER, *lieutenant to* Pavillon.
HANS GLOVER, Flemish *youth.*

JOHNNY GUTHRIE, *archer in* Scottish Guard.
BERTRAND GUYOT, Gascon *soldier.*
CLAUS HAMMERLEIN, *citizen of* Liege.
WILL HARPER, *page to* Lesly.
HEINRICK, *retainer to* De La Marck.
CONRADE HARST, *retainer to* De La Marck.
BARON D'HYMBERCOURT, *officer to* Charles the Bold.
ISABELLE, *sister to* Louis of Bourbon.
PRINCESS JOAN, *daughter to* King Louis.
WILLIAM DE LA MARCK, *a robber baron; called the* "WILD BOAR OF ARDENNES."
OLIVER LE DAIN, *barber to* King Louis.
LE GLORIEUX; *see* WETZWEILER.
TRISTAN L'HERMITE, *provost marshal.*
LUDOVIC LESLY, *archer in* Scottish Guard.
LINDESAY, *archer in* Scottish Guard.
LOUIS XI, *King of* France.
PRINCE LOUIS OF BOURBON, Bishop of Liege.
MARTHON, *servant in* Croye *household.*
HAYRADDIN MAUGRABIN, Bohemian *spy.*
ZAMET MAUGRABIN, *his brother.*
DENIS MONTJOIE, *herald.*
MORNAY, *seneschal at* Peronne.
DUKE OF ORLEANS, *heir to* French *throne; afterward* Louis XII.
HERMANN PAVILLON, *syndic of* Liege.
MABEL PAVILLON, *his wife.*
GERTRUDE PAVILLON, *their daughter.*
PETIT-ANDRÉ, *hangman.*
MAÎTRE PIERRE, *alias of* LOUIS XI.
PRIOR *of* Franciscan Convent.

COUNT STEPHEN, *nephew to* Crèvecœur.
TOISON D'OR, Burgundian *herald.*
TROIS-ECHELLES, *hangman.*
TYRIE, *archer in* Scottish Guard.
TIEL WETZWEILER, *jester to* Charles the Bold; *called* "LE GLORIEUX."

French *and* Burgundian citizens *and* soldie Scottish archers, priests, nuns, courtiers, guards, gypsies, *and* peasants.

ARGUMENT

Although France is the scene of this romance, the hero and several other characters are members of the Scottish guard to the French King. The period is that when chivalry and feudalism are passing away, and the governments becoming centralized. Louis XI of France is, in fact, warring against his most powerful vassal, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

Quentin Durward, a Scotch youth, comes to Tours, where his uncle is a member of the celebrated Scottish bodyguard, and seeks military service. First, however, he meets a pretended merchant, Maître Pierre, who is really King Louis himself; and next the young adventurer narrowly escapes hanging for interfering with a public execution. He is enrolled among the guards and finds favor in Louis's eyes by aiding him against the attack of a frenzied boar, in a hunt.

On the same day of the hunt, the Count de Crèvecœur on behalf of his master, Charles of Burgundy, openly renounces

allegiance to Louis, and also demands the surrender of Isabelle de Croye, the Duke's ward, who has fled from Burgundy to escape a political marriage. The King does not yield up the lady, but plans on his part a countermove—to bestow her hand upon William de la Marck, a brutal free-lance, and thus win his support against Charles. Louis announces, however, that he is sending Isabelle to the Bishop of Liege for protection; and he rewards Quentin Durward by placing the heiress and her aunt in his charge. Before Quentin has escorted the ladies far on their journey they are overtaken by Dunois and the Duke of Orleans, who attempt to seize Isabelle, but a timely rescue by the captain of the Guards frustrates their design. The wayfarers next fall in with a strolling Bohemian spy of De la Marck's, who all but betrays them into that baron's power. Quentin, however, discovers the plot in time and, altering the original route, delivers his charges into the bishop's hands in safety.

But protection with the prelate proves of short duration. A political revolt against his office, on the part of discontented citizens, breaks out, and De la Marck joins it

with the purpose of obtaining the hand of Isabelle. The Bohemian induces the aunt, Lady Hameline, to flee; while Quentin by a ruse conceals Isabelle's identity from the rioters. De la Marck causes his ancient enemy, the bishop, to be murdered in the open hall; and, further bloodshed is threatened, but is obviated by counter threats on the part of Quentin, against De la Marck's son. The riot over, Quentin escapes with the disguised countess, and is overtaken in the open country by her ally, Crèvecœur. She is placed in a convent, while news of the uprising is carried to Charles of Burgundy. King Louis is visiting the Duke at this time, and the latter in violent anger accuses the sovereign of being accessory to the riot. Louis is held a virtual prisoner and brought before the council for examination —at which time Quentin and Isabella are also questioned.

During the council, a herald is received from the insolent De la Marck, who has had the hardihood to proclaim himself Bishop of Liege, and also to marry the Lady Hameline of Croye, and who now proclaims himself an ally of King Louis. The monarch replies that he intends to gibbet De la Marck

as a common murderer; and the herald is chased by boarhounds. The differences between Duke and King are temporarily adjusted, with the understanding that Isabelle is to be wedded to the Duke of Orleans. The lady, however, is so reluctant, that Burgundy, in a rage, declares he will give her hand to the one who shall bring him the head of De la Marck.

The allied troops of France and Burgundy invest the outlaw's stronghold, and Quentin, who is on the point of fighting him hand to hand, turns aside to aid a woman in distress. In the interim, Quentin's uncle slays De la Marck; but the senior archer does not claim the promised reward. Instead, he yields his right to Quentin, and, as the interested lady makes no objections, the young Scot becomes the fortunate posessor of "wealth, rank, and beauty."

Other prominent characters are Cardinal Balue, Lord Crawford, Des Comines, Oliver le Dain, the King's barber–adviser, the Pavillion family, and the hapless Princess Joan.

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN

Twenty-fourth novel; published in 1829.

SCENE: Switzerland and contiguous countries.

TIME: 1474.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ANTONIO, Swiss *guide.*

ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNE, Chancellor of Burgundy.

SIEUR D'ARGENTIN, Burgundian *noble.*

BROTHER BARTHOLOMEW, *pseudo-pilgrim and guide.*

ARNOLD BIEDERMAN, *landamman of* Unterwalden.

ERNEST BIEDERMAN,
RUDIGER BIEDERMAN,
SIGISMUND BIEDERMAN,
ULRICK BIEDERMAN,
} *his sons*

MARTIN BLOCK, *butcher of* Dijon.

COUNTESS DE BOISGELIN, Provençale *maiden.*

NICHOLAS BONSTETTEN, *deputy from* Schwitz.

SIR ADRIEN DE BUBENBERG, *knight of* Berne.

COUNT DE CAMPO-BASSO, Italian *favorite of* Charles the Bold.

CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY.

SIR HENRY COLVIN, English *officer under* Charles the Bold.

SIEUR DE CONTAY, Burgundian *noble.*

SIEUR DE CRAON, Burgundian *noble.*

SIEUR DE LA CROYE, Burgundian *noble.*

RUDOLPH DONNERHUGEL, Swiss *leader; called* "BEAR OF BERNE."

ALBERT, COUNT OF GEIERSTEIN, *political exile from* Switzerland.

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN, *his daughter.*
GEOFFREY, *inn-waiter.*
FATHER GRATIAN, *friar.*
ARCHIBALD, COUNT VON HAGENBACH, German *robber baron.*
KILIAN, *squire to* Hagenbach.
MARGARET OF ANJOU, *widow of* Henry VI of England.
MARTHON, *cook at* Arnheim.
MELCHIOR, *novitiate.*
JOHN MENGS, *host of* Golden Fleece Inn.
MORDAUNT, *secretary to* Margaret of Anjou.
SIRE DE MYREBEAU, *member of* Burgundian Estates.
LAURENZ NEIPPERG, *alias of* DE VAUDEMONT.
JOHN DE VERE, EARL OF OXFORD, *exiled* Lancastrian.
COUNTESS OF OXFORD, *his wife; friend to* Margaret of Anjou.
ARTHUR PHILIPSON, *alias of* ARTHUR DE VERE.
JOHN PHILIPSON, *alias of* EARL OF OXFORD.
RENÉ, *King of* Provence, *Father to* Margaret of Anjou.
SIEUR DE RUBEMPRÉ, Burgundian *noble.*
HUGH DE SAINT CYR, *seneschal to* René.
LIEUTENANT SCHONFELDT, *commander under* Hagenbach.
ITAL SCHRECKENWALD, *seneschal to* Geierstein.
MARTIN SPRENGER, Swiss *youth.*
FRANCIS STEINERNHERZ, *executioner to* Hagenbach.

MELCHIOR STURMTHAL, *banner-bearer of* Berne.
THIEBAULT, Provençal *guide.*
TIMOTHY, *inn servant.*
TOISON D'OR, Burgundian *herald.*
FERRAND DE VAUDEMONT, DUKE OF LORRAINE.
SIR ARTHUR DE VERE, *son to* Oxford.
ANNETTE VEILCHEN, *companion to* Anne of Geierstein.
ADAM ZIMMERMAN, *burgess of* Soleare.

Swiss mountaineers *and* patriots; Provençal troubadours; Burgundian soldiers; "Baron von Arnheim" *and other characters of the tale related in* Ch. XI.

ARGUMENT

In point of time, this romance follows close upon "Quentin Durward," Charles the Bold being a leading figure in both. Here, however, the scene is largely Switzerland, while the characters are drawn from several countries. An idyllic romance between a Swiss maiden and an English refugee has for background the gathering cloud of the battle of Nancy.

John Philipson, an English "merchant," and his son Arthur, are travelling with a guide through Switzerland, when Arthur narrowly escapes death over a cliff's edge. He is rescued by Anne of Geierstein, a mountain maiden, who conducts him to the home of her uncle, Arnold Biederman. Arthur distinguishes himself at archery and thus arouses the jealousy of Anne's suitor, Rudolph Donnerhugel, who challenges him to a duel with swords. This is frustrated by the maiden, who has overheard the quarrel. Arthur and his father are invited to join a deputation of Swiss who are on their

way to lay a grievance before Charles the Bold, on account of excessive taxation.

The travellers are denied admittance to Basle, although provided with food by its citizens. They take refuge in the ruins of a castle, and while Arthur is on guard he fancies he sees an apparition resembling Anne of Geierstein. He tells Rudolph of the vision, and the latter attempts to throw light on it by narrating her family history, which has become shrouded in superstition. The next morning Arthur and his father leave the company, for precautionary reasons, and travel alone to La Ferette. They are seized, however, by Von Hagenbach, Charles' brutal governor, and thrown into prison, despite the fact that they carry private papers for the Duke himself. Arthur is rescued by Anne; and the Swiss delegation, coming up, storms the citadel and puts Von Hagenbach to death. The delegation decides to lay its cause before the Duke without delay, and John Philipson promises to plead their cause also.

Following Anne's whispered advice, father and son proceed by different roads. The older man meets with a mysterious priest who directs him to the Golden Fleece

inn. Here he is haled before a secret tribunal called the "Vehmique," but acquits himself of certain political charges and is released. On his part, Arthur has an interview with Anne, who explains her former mysterious conduct and also the superstitions which surround her lineage. He then rejoins his father at Strasburg, and in the cathedral there they meet no less personage than Margaret of Anjou, exiled widow of Henry the Sixth, of England. She greets the senior Philipson as John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, a tried counsellor and adherent. It is for the sake of her cause—of Lancaster—that the Earl has been a disguised refugee. He plans with her to seek the aid of Charles the Bold, against the ascendent Yorkists.

The English Earl obtains an interview with Charles—an old companion in arms—and pleads his support of Lancaster, which is granted on condition that the kingdom of Provence shall be ceded to Burgundy. The Earl also successfully urges the cause of the Swiss deputies, who are granted an interview, instead of becoming bloody sacrifices to the Duke's wrath. Both sides, however, are mutually defiant, and the

audience ends in a declaration of war between Switzerland and Burgundy. Charles, therefore, is unable to help Lancaster, even after Margaret of Anjou practically induces her father, King René, to sign away his throne of Provence. Disappointed at every turn, Margaret dies while seated in her chair of state. The proposed cession to Burgundy is broken off, and Oxford aids René in an alliance with Louis of France.

The Duke of Burgundy, fighting unaided against the Swiss, meets with humiliation, where he expected easy triumph. The sturdy mountaineers overwhelm his proud army at Neufchatel, and a second time at Murten. Raising fresh troops, Charles lays siege to Nancy, but in a bloody battle his forces are defeated and he himself is slain—thus establishing the freedom of Switzerland.

During this combat, Arthur receives another challenge from Donnerhugel, and kills him in the affray. Arthur then meets Count Albert of Geierstein, Anne's father, whom he had known formerly as a priest. The Count is slain in the last encounter with the Duke. The young couple wed and reside in Switzerland—as also does Oxford —until the political sky of England clears again for them.

THE MONASTERY

Eleventh novel; published in 1820.

Scene: England — Melrose on the Tweed.

Time: 1559.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

JULIAN AVENEL, *border outlaw leader.*
LADY ALICE AVENEL, *his sister.*
MARY AVENEL, *her daughter.*
BENNET, *lay brother in* St. Mary's Monastery.
STAWARTH BOLTON, English *captain.*
BONIFACE, *abbot of* St. Mary's Monastery.
SERGEANT BRITTSON, *border soldier.*
CATHERINE, *mistress of* Avenel.
CHRISTIE, *follower of* Avenel.
DAN, *countryman.*
EUSTACE, *sub-prior of* St. Mary's Monastery.
SIR JOHN FOSTER, English *captain.*
ELSPETH GLENDINNING, *widow of* Glendearg.
EDWARD GLENDINNING, *her son.*
HALBERT GLENDINNING, *her son.*
HOB HAPPER, *miller.*
MYSIE HAPPER, *his daughter.*
SIR GEORGE HERON, *border soldier.*
HILARIUS, *inmate of* St. Mary's Monastery.
HUTCHEON, *follower of* Avenel.
JASPER, *ploughman.*
JENKIN, *follower of* Avenel.
LOUIS, *follower of* Avenel.
EARL OF MORTON, *colleague of* Murray.
EARL OF MURRAY, leader of Scotch Protestants.
NICHOLAS, *monk of* St. Mary's Monastery.

PETER, *bridge-keeper.*

PHILIP, *sacristan of* St. Mary's Monastery.

ROWLEY, *follower of* Avenel.

SIR PIERCIE SHAFTON, *political refugee from* English court.

MARTIN TACKET, *shepherd.*

THEBE TACKET, *his wife.*

HENRY WARDEN, Protestant *preacher.*

The "White Lady"—guardian spirit of Avenel; bailie, kitchener, landlord, peddler, widow, page, monks, country people, English *and* Scotch soldiers.

ARGUMENT

In "The Monastery" we find ourselves in Protestant England. So widespread has been the Reformation, that the monks are not only alarmed about their prestige, but their property as well. The country has been in a general state of unrest from the beginning of Queen Mary's reign until the year 1550; when peace is restored and the monks repair their ravaged shrines. "The Monastery of St. Mary" (Melrose Abbey) has been untroubled for several years, at the commencement of this tale.

Father Philip, sacristan of the monastery, goes to confess the Lady of Avenel on her death-bed, and discovers a Bible in her possession. He confiscates it, but on his return meets a spectral White Lady who causes him to lose the book. The sub-prior disbelieves his strange tale and goes to Glendearg to see Lady Avenel, when he learns that the Bible has been mysteriously returned. He obtains it, in turn, and starts back to the monastery, only to have it seized by the same weird apparition. A follower

of Julian Avenel is held on suspicion of complicity, but is released. Meanwhile young Halbert Glendinning, whose mother lives in Glendearg Tower, invokes the spirit of the White Lady and is conducted by her to an underground cavern where he finds the charmed volume in the midst of magic flames.

Halbert meets the spectral Lady on a second occasion, when she apparently promises to aid him in his suit for the hand of Mary Avenel, his long-time playmate and foster-sister. Instead, she brings about a duel between him and Sir Piercie Shafton, a political refugee from court, noted for his euphemistic speeches, who has been paying addresses to Mary. The two men fight, and Halbert seriously wounds his adversary; but the White Lady spirits away the knight and restores him to health. Halbert, however, believes he has slain Sir Piercie, and therefore flees with Warden, a Protestant preacher. They go to the castle of Julian Avenel, a fierce border baron, who is a treacherous kinsman of Mary's. The preacher offends the baron by his plain speech, and both visitors are placed in restraint. Halbert escapes by

swimming the lake; while Warden is turned over to the abbot to be tried for heresy. Meanwhile, Sir Piercie, miraculously recovered of his wound the same day, returns to the Tower, and is accused by Mary Avenel and Edward Glendinning —Halbert's brother—of slaying the missing youth. The knight is imprisoned, but escapes by the aid of Mysie Happer, the miller's daughter, who flees with him as a page. "Thus it strangely happens that two men are flying in different directions at the same time, each accused of being the other's murderer."

The monastery is threatened with attack from two quarters—by Scotch and English soldiers—and the old abbot resigns his office to the sub-prior. Julian Avenel promises to fight for the cause of the Church, and gathers his followers to battle against the English under Sir John Foster. Avenel falls in the engagement. Halbert, on his way to Edinburgh, is enlisted by the Earl of Murray, who marches against the monastery. The monks, however, find an intercessor in Warden the Protestant, who had been the former friend of the new abbot; and they are allowed to retain the

monastery on paymnt of tribute. Sir Piercie and his "page" are apprehended by the soldiers, but the knight is pardoned on condition that he go at once as an exile to Flanders, and also wed Mysie.

Upon the death of Julian, Mary Avenel's right to the family estates is unquestioned. She is married to Halbert Glendinning; while the disconsolate Edward—who has been as devout a Catholic as his brother is a Protestant, and who has also loved Mary—enters the monastery as a novitiate. Edward holds a final meeting with the White Lady, when that guardian spirit predicts a troubled future to the house of Avenel.

THE ABBOT

Twelfth novel
Published in 1820; a sequel to "The Monastery."

SCENE: Lowlands of Scotland.

TIME: 1568–1569.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

AMBROSIUS, *abbot of* St. Mary's Monastery; *formerly* Edward Glendinning.

LORD ARBROATH, Scottish *leader.*

JOHN AUCHTERMUCHTY, *carrier.*

LADY MARY OF AVENEL; *see* LADY GLENDINNING.

ROLAND AVENEL; *see* ROLAND GRÆME.

BONIFACE, *ex-abbot of* St. Mary's Monastery; *disguised as* Blinkhoolie.

LILIAS BRADBOURNE, *attendant to* Lady Glendinning.

BRIDGET, *ex-abbess of* St. Catherine's Nunnery.

SHERIFF OF CUMBERLAND, *state officer.*

DAN, *servitor.*

SAUNDERS DARLET, *villager of* Kinross.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, *grandson to* Lady of Lochleven.

JASPER DRYFESDALE, *steward at* Lochleven Castle.

EUSTACE, *abbot of* St. Mary's Monastery.

LADY MARY FLEMING, *tire-woman to* Queen Mary.

EDWARD GLENDINNING; *see* AMBROSIUS.

SIR HALBERT GLENDINNING, OF AVENEL, Protestant *knight.*

LADY MARY GLENDINNING, *his wife.*

MAGDALEN GRÆME, Catholic *adherent.*

ROLAND GRÆME, *her grandson.*

ELIAS HENDERSON, Protestant *preacher.*

LORD HERRIES, *supporter of* Queen Mary.

HYNDMAN, *usher at* Holyrood.

KELTIE, *landlord at* Keiry Craigs.
KIRKALDY, Scotch *leader.*
RALPH LESLIE, *soldier.*
LORD LINDESAY, *commissioner for abdication.*
LADY DOUGLAS OF LOCHLEVEN, *formerly* Margaret Erskine, *mother of* Murray.
DR. LUKE LUNDIN, *chamberlain at* Kinross.
MARY, *Queen of* Scotland, *daughter of* James V.
SIR ROBERT MELVILLE, *abdication commissioner.*
JAMES DOUGLAS, EARL OF MORTON, *member of* Scotch Privy Council.
JAMES STUART, EARL OF MURRAY, *regent of* Scotland.
NICHOLAS, *monk of* St. Mary's Monastery.
PETER, *bridge-keeper.*
PHILIP, *sacristan of* St. Mary's Monastery.
RANDAL, *servitor at* Lochleven.
LORD WILLIAM RUTHVEN, *abdication commissioner.*
LORD GEORGE SEYTON, Catholic *partisan.*
CATHERINE SEYTON, *his daughter.*
HENRY SEYTON, *his son.*
TOBY TELFORD, *clownish servant to* Lundin.
HENRY WARDEN, Protestant *preacher.*
JASPER WINGATE, *steward at* Avenel.
MICHAEL WING-THE-WIND, *attendant to* Murray.
ADAM WOODCOCK, *falconer at* Avenel.

The "White Lady"—guardian spirit of Avenel; warden, porter, prior, abbess, magistrates, halberdiers, attendants, citizens; Catholic *and* Protestant soldiery.

ARGUMENT

Although a stated sequel to "The Monastery," "The Abbot" deals with a wider field and more exalted personages than its predecessor. A few of the old characters are continued, but interest in the deeds of any "abbot" or his monks gives way to the troubled chronicle of Queen Mary of Scotland, from the time of her imprisonment at Lochleven Castle, to her flight into England after the Battle of Langside.

Nearly ten years have passed since the union of Halbert Glendinning and Mary of Avenel—years in which the Protestant soldier proves his worth to the Earl of Murray, now Regent of Scotland, and is knighted and given increasing responsibilities. But the life of Sir Halbert and his lady, otherwise serene, has a cloud in the fact that no children have been born to them. The lonely lady is attracted to a child whom her dog saves from drowning, and she takes him into her household as page, with the further design of adopting

him. The lad, Roland Græme by name, becomes spoiled and overbearing through petting, and thus incurs the dislike of the household, among them the stern old chaplain, Henry Warden. Roland finally attempts to stab Adam Woodcock, the falconer, and is sent away in disgrace to seek his own fortunes. He is now seventeen.

Roland has been secretly brought up in the Catholic faith by his grandmother and Father Ambrose of the monastery. The grandmother now undertakes to find him another situation, first causing him to meet Catherine Seyton, a girl slightly younger than himself, who is destined for service under the Queen. Roland next witnesses a masquerade in the old abbey and comes near getting into a brawl, which, however, is averted. Sir Halbert and the falconer ride up, and the latter good-naturedly overlooks his former quarrel with Roland, while the knight summons the youth to follow him.

On reaching Edinburgh, Roland aids Lord Seyton, Catherine's father, in a street affray, and gains his favor. He is introduced to Regent Murray and given waiting orders, meanwhile being intrusted

with a sword in its scabbard and a mysterious message. The bearer of this message is young Henry Seyton, whom Roland mistakes for Catherine disguised as a page. Murray then sends Roland to attend upon Queen Mary, who is imprisoned at Lochleven Castle, and who has among her attendants the real Catherine. The sheathed sword bears secret notice to the Queen that she is to yield to the wishes of the commissioners—who now call at Lochleven—and formally abdicate her throne. She yields and signs the document.

Several months pass by in quiet life at the castle, during which time Roland becomes devoted to the service of the Queen, and is easily persuaded by Catherine to aid in her escape. Instead, however, he innocently frustrates the first plan of escape, instigated by George Douglas, the Lady of Lochleven's grandson, through again mistaking Henry Seyton for Catherine. Dryfesdale, the crack-brained steward of the castle, nearly succeeds in poisoning the Queen, and is slain by Henry Seyton. Roland makes amends for his blunder by forging a bunch of false keys which deceive the Lady of Lochleven and result in

the escape of the royal prisoner. She is escorted to Lord Seyton's stronghold in West Lothian, where she makes peace between Roland and the Seytons. Roland is discovered to be the lawful son of Sir Julian Avenel, whose marriage had been kept secret before his death.

During the week following the escape of Queen Mary, her partisans to the number of six thousand rally to her banner. Their purpose is to conduct her to the strong castle of Dunbarton, there to await reinforcements from France. But her troops are opposed, at Langside, by a strong force under Murray, Morton, Glendinning, and others; and a bloody battle ensues which results in the defeat of Mary's army. George Douglas is slain while guarding the Queen to the last; Henry Seyton also is killed; and Roland protects the flight of his sovereign from the fatal field. Queen Mary turns in her extremity to England and goes to throw herself upon the mercy of Elizabeth, with the result known to history.

Sir Halbert Glendinning, who has been shielded in the battle by Roland, obtains proof of his former page's lineage, and

also pardon for both him and the Abbot Ambrosius (formerly Edward Glendinning). The Lady of Avenel is rejoiced to find that Roland is her kinsman; and the young man, somewhat seasoned by time from his youthful follies, is married two years later to Catherine Seyton.

KENILWORTH

Thirteenth novel; published in 1821.

SCENE: England — Warwickshire and Oxfordshire.

TIME: 1575.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ALASCO, *chemist to* Leicester
ALISON, *servant to* Foster.
AYLFORD, *alderman.*
WILL BADGER, *squire to* Robsart.
NICHOLAS BLOUNT, *master of horse to* Sussex.
MASTER BOWYER, *usher.*
LORD BURLEIGH, *royal treasurer.*
CARROL, *attendant at* Kenilworth.
SIR THOMAS COPLEY, *chamberlain at* Kenilworth.
CAPTAIN COXE, *master of ceremonies at* Kenilworth.
CRANE, "*husband to* Dame Crane."
ALISON CRANE, *his shrewish wife; mistress of the* Crane Tavern.
SIR FRANCIS DENNING, *retainer of* Leicester.
DORCAS, *servant to* Foster.
ELIZABETH, *Queen of* England.
FLIBBERTIGIBBET; *see* SLUDGE.
ANTHONY FOSTER, *retainer of* Leicester.
JANET FOSTER, *his daughter.*
LAURENCE GOLDTHRED, *mercer.*
GILES GOSLING, *innkeeper at* "Black Bear."
CICELY GOSLING, *his daughter.*
GRIMESBY, *farmer.*
ERASMUS HOLIDAY, *tutor to* Sludge.

LORD HUNSDON, *courtier.*
EARL OF HUNTINGDON, *kinsman of* Leicester.
MICHAEL LAMBOURNE, *equerry to* Varney.
ROBERT LANEHAM, *clerk of council-chamber.*
SYBIL LANEHAM, *his wife.*
SIR HENRY LEE, *courtier.*
ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER, *favorite of* Queen Elizabeth.
COUNTESS OF LEICESTER, *née* AMY ROBSART, *his wife.*
BISHOP OF LINCOLN, *court ecclesiastic.*
MARKHAM, *retainer of* Sussex.
DR. MASTERS, *court physician.*
MICHAEL MUMBLAZEN, *relative of the* Robsarts.
EARL OF OXFORD, *courtier.*
LADY PAGET, *lady-in-waiting.*
WALTER RALEIGH, *young courtier.*
SIR HUGH ROBSART, *knight and huntsman.*
AMY ROBSART, *his daughter; see* COUNTESS OF LEICESTER.
DUCHESS OF RUTLAND, *lady-in-waiting.*
DEAN OF ST. ASAPH, *court ecclesiastic.*
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *"player."*
EARL OF SHREWSBURY, *marshal of* England.
RICHARD SLUDGE, *mischievous young villager;* "Flibbertigibbet."
GAMMER SLUDGE, *his grandmother.*
WAYLAND SMITH, *blacksmith.*
LORD SOUTHAMPTON, *courtier.*
EDMUND SPENSER, *poet.*
STANLEY, *groom to* Sussex.

LAURENCE STAPLES, *jailer at* Kenilworth.
STEVENS, *servant to* Sussex.
THOMAS RATCLIFFE, EARL OF SUSSEX, *rival to* Leicester.
ROBIN TIDER, *servant to* Varney.
TRACY, *retainer of* Sussex.
EDMUND TRESSILIAN, *kinsman to* Sussex.
RICHARD VARNEY, *lieutenant to* Leicester.
LORD WALISINGHAM, *adviser to* Elizabeth.
LORD WILLOUGHBY, *courtier.*
ZACHARIAS YOGLAN, Jewish *chemist.*

Curate, clerk, porter, tapster, laundress, hostlers, maids, pages, courtiers, villagers, *etc.*

ARGUMENT

The historical gap between "The Abbot" and "Kenilworth" is very slight. The latter deals with Queen Mary's "sister and foe, the celebrated Elizabeth," says Scott. "The interest of the story is thrown upon that period when the sudden death of the first Countess of Leicester seemed to open to the ambition of her husband the opportunity of sharing the crown of his sovereign." The story gives a fine picture of the haughty Queen surrounded by her courtiers and men famous in history.

Edward Tressilian, a young gentleman who has loved Amy Robsart, a maiden of good family, is distressed to hear that she is living sequestered in a country villa near Oxford. Believing her dishonored, he makes his way thither and entreats her to return to her father. She refuses, throwing out hints of a high and honorable alliance. Leaving in despair, he fights with Richard Varney, whom he suspects of base dealing toward Amy, but Varney is saved

by the intervention of Lambourne. Varney is, in fact, only the tool and lieutenant of "England's proudest earl," Leicester, who, having become enamored of Amy Robsart, has recently persuaded her to enter into a secret but lawful marriage with him. The earl has fitted up the country nest of his bride—Cumnor Place—in truly regal style, but Amy is guarded by Varney and a surly steward named Foster, whose daughter is her sole maid.

Amy pleads with the earl to make their marriage public, but this he refuses. He is, indeed, already realizing the folly of this hasty alliance; for it is proving an obstacle to his own vaulting ambition. The favorite of Queen Elizabeth, he hopes ultimately to win her hand and share her throne.

Tressilian, meanwhile, visits Sir Hugh Robsart, Amy's father, and acquaints him with his daughter's hiding-place. They determine to lay the case before the Queen. To this end they enlist the aid of the Earl of Sussex, Leicester's rival for the favor of the Queen. Sussex is ill and sends his young retainer, Walter Raleigh, to acquaint the Queen of this fact. Raleigh

wins the Queen's regard by spreading his cloak before her feet at a muddy pool. The Queen visits Sussex at his castle, and is given the petition in Amy's behalf. Varney, however, who is summoned, saves his master by affirming that he himself is Amy's husband. The Queen thereupon bids Varney present his wife to her at an early royal visit to Kenilworth, the estate of Leicester.

Varney persuades his master that such a deception is the only safe move; and visits Amy to induce her to consent to go to Kenilworth under this assumed name,—only to be indignantly refused. A plot to poison her is frustrated by Wayland Smith, Tressilian's blacksmith friend, who penetrates Cumnor Place as a peddler. Amy determines to go to Kenilworth during the Queen's visit, and secretly sets forth accompanied by Smith. They obtain entrance to the castle as masquers, aided by "Flibbertigibbet" an impish boy friend of the blacksmith. The royal party has not yet arrived, and in the meantime Amy encounters Tressilian, who still looks upon her as dishonored, but who offers to aid her. She, however, entreats him to do nothing for twenty-four hours.

"It is the twilight of a summer night (9th of July, 1575)" when Elizabeth approaches in state to visit her favorite earl. She is welcomed with illuminations and pageants of great splendor, followed by a variety of entertainments, and her favor toward the earl grows so marked that he is emboldened to sue for her hand. She rejects him kindly, saying that "she must be the wife and mother of England alone."

Meanwhile the unfortunate Amy has remained in hiding and peril. A note sent to Leicester has been lost, and as she receives no reply her sole course now seems to be to cast herself upon the mercy of the Queen. Meeting her in a grotto, Amy falls upon her knees and prays for protection against Varney whom she denies to be her husband. When questioned she says that Leicester can enlighten the Queen; but contradicts herself, seeing that the earl is being placed in dire peril by her words. Varney now interposes and claims leniency for the strange actions of "his wife," who, he says, is ill and distraught. The Queen accepts his statement and overlooks the incident.

Varney persuades Leicester that Amy

has been false; also that she is dangerous and must be put out of the way. In a fit of anger Leicester consents, and Varney takes Amy back to Cumnor Place. Tressilian, however, whose lips are now unsealed, causes the earl to see the truth—after having twice fought a duel with him and all but lost his own life. The missing note is produced by Flibbertigibbet; and the remorseful Leicester goes at once to the Queen with his confession. She upbraids him for duplicity and sends Tressilian and Raleigh at once to bring Amy back to Kenilworth, in order that her marriage with the earl may be publicly celebrated. But the messengers arrive too late. Varney has made the most of his brief authority and murders Amy by causing her to fall through a trap-door. The villain afterwards takes poison, in prison. Leicester suffers temporary disgrace and the pangs of remorse. Tressilian, heart-weary, goes with Raleigh to Virginia, where "young in years but old in grief" he "dies before his day in that foreign land."

DEATH OF THE LAIRD'S JOCK

Minor tale
Published in 1828, as one of a group of three.

SCENE: Roxburyshire, Scotland.

TIME: 1600.

97
A458791

CAST OF CHARACTERS

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Laird of Mangerton; *a celebrated* Scottish *champion known as the* "Laird's Jock."

MISS ARMSTRONG, *his daughter.*

"YOUNG" ARMSTRONG, *his son.*

FOSTER, *English champion.*

Scottish and English adherents.

ARGUMENT

This little fragment is not so much a story, as the author's suggestion for a historical picture. The time, the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, and the locality are described carefully.

John Armstrong, now an old man, was called during his father's lifetime the Laird's Jock, or son. The name has stuck throughout the borderland, notwithstanding the fact that for many years he himself has been the Laird and a famous Scottish swordsman as well. His dearest treasure is a two-handed sword bequeathed him by a Saxon outlaw.

Now that he is old, an English champion makes bold to send in a challenge. Armstrong's son eagerly accepts it and is entrusted with the precious sword. The father is carried to the scene of conflict. The son is vanquished by the Englishman, who seizes the sword in triumph. The aged warrior dies of a broken heart, not because of his son's death, but through grief for the loss of his weapon and his family's honor.

2725498

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL

Fifteenth novel; published in 1822.

Scene: England — London and environs.

Time: 1620.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ARCHIE ARMSTRONG, *jester to* King James.
BEAUJEU, Gascon *proprietor of a* London *road-house.*
COUNTESS OF BLACKCHESTER, *daughter of* Earl of Huntinglen.
GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, *favorite of* King James.
BURBAGE, *actor.*
PRINCE CHARLES, *son of* King James.
JOHN CHRISTIE, *ship-chandler,*
NELLY CHRISTIE, *his wife.*
CAPTAIN JOHN COLEPEPPER, *freelance and outlaw.*
LORD MALCOLM DALGARNO, *son of* Earl of Huntinglen.
LADY DALGARNO, *his wife.*
DEBORAH, Alsatian *charwoman.*
BISHOP OF EXETER, *court prelate.*
BLACK FELTHAM, *accomplice to* Colepepper.
GILES, *warder.*
SIR EWES HALDIMUND, *courtier.*
JOE HEMPFIELD, *robber.*
GEORGE HERIOT, *banker to* King James.
JUDITH HERIOT, *his sister.*
LADY HERMIONE, *later* LADY DALGARNO.
DUKE JACOB HILDEBROD, Alsatian *magistrate.*
EARL OF HUNTINGLEN, Scottish *nobleman.*

JAMES I, *King of* England.
JANET, *laundress.*
JEM, *servant to* Lowestoffe.
NED KILDERKIN, *tavern-keeper.*
KNIGHTON, *groom to* Buckingham.
LAURIE LINKLATER, *cook to* King James.
REGINALD LOWESTOFFE, *Templar.*
LUTIN, *gypsy page to* Dalgarno.
SIR MUNGO MALAGROWTHER, Scottish *courtier.*
SIR EDWARD MANSEL, *Lieutenant of the* Tower.
LADY MANSEL, *his wife.*
MAXWELL, *court usher.*
RICHIE MONOPLIES, *servant to* Nigel.
NIGEL OLIFAUNT, LORD GLENVARLOCH, *young* Scottish *nobleman.*
BISHOP OF OXFORD, *court prelate.*
MONNA PAULA, *maid to* Lady Dalgarno.
SAM PORTER, *servant to* Ramsay.
DAVID RAMSAY, *watchmaker to the* King.
MARGARET RAMSAY, *his daughter.*
RAREDRENCH, *apothecary.*
RINGWOOD, *Templar.*
ROBERTS, *servant to* Heriot.
DICK SHAKEBAG, *accomplice to* Colepepper.
DAME SIMMONS, *seamstress.*
ANDREW SKURLIEWHITTER, *scrivener.*
BENJAMIN SUDDLECHOP, *barber.*
URSULA SUDDLECHOP, *his wife, called* "DAME URSLEY."
"GOLDEN" TRAPBOIS, *miser and money-lender.*
MARTHA TRAPBOIS, *his daughter.*

FRANK TURNSTALL, *apprentice to* Ramsay.
JENKIN VINCENT, *apprentice to* Ramsay, *called* "JIN VIN."
WILSA, *maid to* Dame Suddlechop.
BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, *prelate.*
WINDSOR, Episcopalian *rector.*

Courtiers, gentlemen *and* ladies; rangers, guards, servants, *and* citizens.

ARGUMENT

With the coming of James I to the English throne, as successor to Elizabeth, the union of England and Scotland was at last effected—outwardly at least—although the inner cementing required a generation or two longer. The story of Nigel and his fortunes is really a story of life in general, during the early years of the Scotch King's reign, as well as a careful portrait of the monarch himself.

Nigel Olifaunt, a young Scotch nobleman who has succeeded to his father's title of Lord Glenvarloch, with very little of an estate to bolster up his name, comes to London to press a claim owed by King James himself. His servant, Monoplies, gets into a street brawl and is brought into the watchmaking shop of David Ramsay. The latter's friend, George Heriot, the King's jeweler, thus learns of Nigel's presence in the city, and having been a friend of the young lord's father, he visits Nigel and lends him money to make a proper appearance at court. Heriot's good offices

do not end here, for he lays the case before the King, who promises a part settlement of the claim. Heriot also invites Nigel to a dinner at his home, where the Scot meets Margaret Ramsay, the pretty daughter of the watchmaker. Margaret becomes greatly interested in his fortunes and employs Ursula Suddlechop, a town busybody, to learn what she can respecting him.

Nigel is presented at court by Lord Huntinglen, and his fortunes are in the ascendent until he encounters the Duke of Buckingham, the powerful and unscrupulous favorite of the King, who desires the Glenvarloch estate for himself, and therefore blocks the claim. Lord Dalgarno, the dissolute son of Huntinglen, is incited to get the Scot into trouble and thus bring him into disrepute, which is accomplished. Nigel, while naturally upright, is unused to city ways, and is easily led into the fashionable vices by his pastmaster guide. He soon learns the folly of his conduct for, meeting the Prince of Wales, he is apprised of Charles's displeasure. In rash anger Nigel challenges his false friend Dalgarno, and is saved from arrest only by taking refuge in Whitefriars.

Margaret Ramsay, however, is still in-

terested in him, and upon hearing of his downfall confers with Lady Hermione, a gentlewoman living in the Heriot mansion. In response to her confidence, Lady Hermione tells of her own ill-treatment at the hand of Dalgarno who has previously deluded her into a false marriage. She aids Margaret with money for the carrying out of plans toward Nigel's relief and Dalgarno's defeat. Meanwhile, Dame Ursula has enlisted the services of Vincent, an apprentice, to conduct Nigel safely out of the city. Nigel has been stopping with Trapbois, an old miser, and his daughter Martha. Robbers murder the miser, at this time, while the daughter is rescued by Nigel, who takes her with him on his flight. He, however, does not follow the route planned for him, but rashly makes his way to the royal park at Greenwich and accosts the King, who is out hunting. The timorous James misinterprets his actions as an attempt against his own life, and promptly sends him to the Tower.

In order to prosecute her plans, Margaret assumes the disguise of a page and gains admittance to Nigel's room in the Tower. Heriot also visits the prisoner the same day to reproach him for his folly;

and when Margaret's disguise is detected, Nigel is in further difficulties, which are only cleared away by a full confession on the girl's part. She has succeeded in reaching the King and explaining the actions of Nigel satisfactorily. She has likewise told the King the story of Lady Hermione's ruin. James commands Dalgarno to marry this lady immediately. He also pardons Nigel and gives him an opportunity to redeem his family estates. The latter is at his wits' end for the financial means to accomplish this when Monoplies arrives with the necessary money, sent by Martha, the miser's daughter. The next day Dalgarno seeks a duel with Nigel, but while waiting is slain by robbers. The latter are in turn put to flight, the leader Colepepper (who is suspected of the miser's murder) being killed by Monoplies.

Nigel, won over by Margaret's devotion, asks her hand in marriage; and the King himself honors the nuptials with his presence. Monoplies weds Martha at the same time, and the miser's daughter in gratitude to Nigel for saving her life gives him a deed in full to the Glenvarloch estates.

A LEGEND OF MONTROSE

Ninth novel
Published in 1819, as one of the Third Series of
"Tales of My Landlord."

SCENE: Scotland — Highlands and elsewhere.

TIME: 1645–6.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ANDERSON, *alias of* MONTROSE.

MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, *Lord Justice General of* Scotland.

GENERAL BAILLIE, Scotch *officer.*

LORD BURLEIGH, *commander of* Covenanters.

SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL, *commander under* Argyle; *also known as* KNIGHT OF ARDENVOHR.

LADY CAMPBELL, *his wife.*

DUGALD DALGETTY, *freelance soldier under* Montrose.

EVAN DHU, Highland *leader.*

DONALD, *servant.*

LORD ELCHO, *a commander of* Covenanters.

GLENGARRY; *see* M'DOUGAL.

GRANEANGOWL, *chaplain to* Argyle.

SIR CHRISTOPHER HALL, English *leader under* Montrose.

COLONEL HAY, *friend to* Montrose.

MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY, *chief of the* Gordons.

JOHN OF MOIDART, *captain under* Montrose.

KENNETH, *grandson to* MacEagh.

KEPPOCH, Highland *chieftain.*

LORIMIER, *servant to* Campbell.

ANNOT LYLE, *daughter to* Campbell.

ALLAN MCAULAY, ANGUS MCAULAY } *brothers in* Montrose's *army.*

ALISTER M'DONNELL, *leader under* Montrose; *also known as* COLKITTO.
M'DOUGAL OF LORNE, *chief of* Glengarry, *leader under* Montrose.
RANDAL MACEAGH, *chief of* Highland *outlaws.*
MCILDUY, *guide to* Montrose.
SIR HECTOR MCLEAN, *leader under* Montrose.
MCVOURIGH, *leader under* Montrose.
EARL OF MENTEITH, *kinsman to* Montrose.
JAMES GRAHAM, MARQUIS OF MONTROSE, *commander of* Royalist *army.*
VICH ALISTER MORE, *leader under* Montrose.
SIR GILES MUSGRAVE, *English leader under* Montrose.
NEAL, *gentleman waiting upon* Argyle.
EARL OF SEAFORTH, Covenanter *general.*
SIBBALD, *attendant to* Menteith.
HANNAH STRACHAN, Covenanter *widow.*
SIR JOHN URRIE, Covenanter *officer.*
DR. WISHEART, *chaplain to* Montrose.

Royalist *and* Highland soldiery; the "Children of the Mist," clansmen *and their families.*

ARGUMENT

The scene of "A Legend of Montrose" is laid "during the period of that great and bloody Civil War which agitated Britain during the 17th century," and which finally cost Charles I his kingdom and head. In the Scottish Highlands the struggle lay between the Covenanters who adhered to the Royalist cause, and the Presbyterians; the field being further complicated by private feuds and the presence of outlaw clans.

Dugald Dalgetty, a boastful soldier of fortune, meets the Earl of Menteith, who persuades him to join the Royalist army. They remain overnight at Darnlinvaroch Castle, where Dalgetty is told the story of Angus and Allan McAulay and their troubles at the hands of outlaws. Allan, who is of gloomy nature, is soothed by the harp-playing of Annot Lyle, a girl whose birth is enshrouded in mystery. The next day several heads of clans arrive; whereupon the Earl of Montrose, who has been

in disguise, takes command of the troops in the King's name.

The Marquis of Argyle, feudal enemy of Montrose and leader of the Presbyterians, learns of his foe's plans and sends Sir Duncan Campbell to demand an explanation. Dalgetty is deputed to return with him and propose a truce; but on doing so is seized and thrown into prison by Argyle as a traitor. In the same dungeon, Dalgetty finds MacEagh, the outlaw leader of the "Children of the Mist," who had once made an attack against Campbell. Argyle himself presently visits the dungeon in disguise, when he is discovered and seized by the two prisoners, who thereby make good their escape. The outlaw guides Dalgetty to the hills, before their pursuers can overtake them. In an interchange of shots, however, Dalgetty is wounded by a musket ball, but recovers in the camp of the Children of the Mist.

In a series of engagements which ensue between the forces of Montrose and Argyle, the former is victorious, though not decisively so. At this juncture, Dalgetty comes back to camp bringing MacEagh with him; and the outlaw is engaged to

guide the Royalist army through the mountains. Finally a sudden advance is made against Argyle, who is defeated in a desperate encounter. Sir Duncan Campbell is attacked by Allan McAulay, but saved from death by Dalgetty. After the battle, Annot Lyle is called to dress Campbell's wound. At the same time, MacEagh, who is at the point of death, asks for an interview with Campbell, when he reveals the fact that Annot is none other than Sir Duncan's daughter, stolen in infancy by the outlaws.

Between Annot and Menteith there has long been an unconfessed love, and now that she has been found to be of good birth, no apparent obstacle remains in the way of their marriage. But the gloomy Allan McAulay also loves the girl with a jealous passion which amounts to insanity. He has already warned her of vengeance to come, and he makes good his threat by stabbing Menteith on the eve of the young earl's wedding-day. Allan then makes his escape, and having carried the bloody dagger to Argyle he disappears and is never heard of again. Menteith recovers, however, and is married to Annot. His wound

prevents him from again joining Montrose during the latter's brief but glorious career; and after that general disbands his army and retires from Scotland, Menteith lives a quiet life until the Restoration, when he is given an office befitting his rank.

Dalgetty, who is knighted for his services, fights on until made prisoner at Philiphough; and his enlistment expiring shortly after, he is engaged for the other side! He leads a long and active life, boastful and loquacious till the last.

WOODSTOCK
OR, THE CAVALIER

Twenty-second novel; published in 1826.

SCENE: England — Oxfordshire and Windsor.

TIME: 1651–2.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

YOUNG ABNEY, Royalist *soldier.*
SIR THOMAS ACLAND, Royalist.
MRS. AYLMER, Royalist *widow.*
BIBBET, *secretary to* Gen. Harrison.
JOSHUA BLETSON, *politician and* "M. P."
GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, *courtier in exile.*
CHARLES II, *King of* England, *in exile.*
LORD CLARENDON, *chancellor to* Charles II.
EPHRAIM COBB, *raw recruit.*
OLIVER CROMWELL, *Lord Protector of* England.
MISS CROMWELL, *his daughter.*
COLONEL DESBOROUGH, *brother-in-law to* Cromwell.
EVERARD, Roundhead *adherent.*
COLONEL MARKHAM EVERARD, *his son, a soldier.*
FIBBET; *see* TOMKINS.
GIBBET, *secretary to* Bletson; *friend of* Bibbet.
DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, *brother to* Charles II.
REV. GORDON, Roundhead *chaplain.*
GENERAL HARRISON, Roundhead *leader.*
NEHEMIAH HOLDENOUGH, Presbyterian *clergyman.*
GRACE-BE-HERE HUMGUDGEON, Roundhead *soldier.*
JOAN JELLYCOT, *housekeeper to* Joliffe.
JOCELINE JOLIFFE, *under-steward at* Woodstock.
LOUIS KERNEGUY, *alias of* Charles II.

KNOWLES, Royalist.
SIR HENRY LEE, *Ranger of* Woodstock; Royalist; *known as* "THE CAVALIER."
ALICE LEE, *his daughter.*
COLONEL ALBERT LEE, *his son;* Royalist *soldier.*
PHŒBE MAYFLOWER, *maid to* Alice Lee.
MAYOR OF WOODSTOCK, *an official.*
COLONEL OVERTON, Roundhead *officer.*
CAPTAIN GILBERT PEARSON, *aide to* Cromwell.
ZERUBBABEL ROBINS, Roundhead *veteran.*
DR. JOSEPH ALBANY ROCHECLIFFE, *rector at* Woodstock.
WILL SPITTAL, *page to* Everard; *known as* "SPITFIRE."
MERCIFUL STRICKALTHROW, Roundhead *veteran.*
JOSEPH TOMKINS, *secretary to* Desborough; *known as* FIBBET.
ROGER WILDRAKE, Royalist.
LORD WILMOT, *courtier.*
DUKE OF YORK, *brother to* Charles II.

Officers *and* soldiers in army of Cromwell, servants, inhabitants of Woodstock.

ARGUMENT

A picture of the times of the Commonwealth is afforded by the novel, "Woodstock." After the battle of Worcester, King Charles II went into hiding, and under many disguises to escape the vigilance of Cromwell. This story deals with one such episode.

During a service in the church at Woodstock, the preacher is thrust aside by a rough, soldierly fellow, Tomkins, a servant of the State Commissioners, who announces the victory of the Roundhead forces at Worcester, and the sequestration of the royal lodge of Woodstock by Cromwell. Sir Henry Lee, the Keeper of this park for the Crown, has already been advised of this movement and prepares to submit, though bemoaning the times as a staunch Royalist. Joliffe, his servant, plans to shelter Sir Henry and his daughter Alice Lee in his own cottage. When they arrive there, they meet Colonel Everard, nephew to the baronet, and suitor for

Alice's hand, who offers them his own and his father's protection. But Everard is a Roundhead, and therefore in disfavor with Lee, who will accept no favors from him. Undaunted, however, Everard determines to appeal to Cromwell to reinstate his uncle at Woodstock. He enlists the services of Roger Wildrake, a reckless swordsman whom he has befriended; and the latter succeeds in obtaining an audience with Cromwell. The general promises to grant Everard's request, on condition that he aid in seizing King Charles II (then the "King of Scots") if the latter should come to Woodstock.

Wildrake and Everard, armed with the papers of restoration, proceed to Woodstock, where they find the State Commissioners and others in a great hubbub over ghostly visitors in the tower. Strange lights and sounds have frightened everyone in the household. Everard tries to unravel the mystery, but in a dark gallery his life is threatened and he is warned by a whispered voice to be on his guard. Later he goes to Joliffe's cottage and makes his peace with Sir Henry, but Alice holds him

at a distance, believing that he is leagued against the safety of the fugitive King. After other uncanny happenings at the tower, the Commissioners take their leave, and Sir Henry and his household are reinstated.

Shortly afterward, Sir Henry's son Albert arrives secretly, and in attempting entrance through a window narrowly escapes being slain in error by his father. Albert brings a supposed page, Louis Kerneguy, who does not make a very good impression, and who is treated with scant ceremony by the blunt Ranger. The page, however, is none other than King Charles himself, whose identity is known only to Albert. While the latter consults with Dr. Rochecliffe, the former rector, and makes plans for the King's escape, Charles is spending the days of enforced idleness by attempting to make love to Alice. When she spurns him as page, he reveals his royal rank, but this also makes no headway against her heart or conscience. Everard learns of the "page's" actions and challenges him to a duel, but Alice shows her loyalty by preventing it. At this juncture, the servant

Tomkins makes evil proposals to a pretty maid, Phœbe by name, and is struck dead by Joliffe, her lover.

Cromwell gets wind of the fact that Charles has been in hiding at Woodstock, and heads a force in person, which seizes Everard, Wildrake, and others, preparatory to searching the estate. Wildrake, who has a passage at arms with the General, manages to send warning; Alice guides the King to a road of escape, and Albert in the royal dress takes the fugitive's place in the tower. Cromwell and his soldiers search the rooms and corridors in vain, and finally decide to blow up the haunted tower. But just before the explosion, Albert leaps from a window, and Cromwell finds that he has been hunting the wrong person. In a fury he commands that the entire household, from Sir Henry to his dog, shall be put to death, but in calmer moments he rescinds this order, keeping only Albert a prisoner.

After an imprisonment of some months, Albert is released and goes abroad to join the King. He is promoted in service and has bright prospects, but falls in the subsequent battle of Dunkirk. Alice, mean-

while, returns to her father with news of the King's successful escape, and bears a letter from Charles approving of her marriage with Everard—which event takes place a few months later. As for Wildrake, he continues to live with his friend and patron, and after eight years he has the joyful honor of being sent abroad with a message to the King, that the throne now awaits his return.

During the King's triumphal procession on the memorable day of his Restoration, he springs from his horse to greet a family group, among the cheering thousands. The central figure is the aged Sir Henry Lee, who is so overjoyed to greet a King of England once more, that he dies a few moments afterwards, of sheer happiness, with *Nunc dimittis* upon his lips.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK

Sixteenth novel; published in 1823.

SCENE: England — Derbyshire, Isle of Man, and London.

TIME: 1658–1678.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

EARL OF ARLINGTON, *Lord Chamberlain.*
BAJAZET, *servant to* Mrs. Chiffinch.
TOM BEACON, *groom to* Chiffinch.
COLONEL THOMAS BLOOD, *retainer to* Buckingham.
SAM BREWER, *groom to* Sir Geoffrey Peveril.
MAJOR RALPH BRIDGENORTH, *owner of* Moultrassie Hall.
ALICE BRIDGENORTH, *his daughter.*
JOE BRIDLESLEY, *horse-trader.*
GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, *favorite of* King Charles.
CAPTAIN CARLETON, *officer in the* Guards.
QUEEN CATHERINE, *Consort of* Charles II.
MATTHEW CHAMBERLAIN, *admirer of* Widow Raine.
CHARLES II, *King of* England.
CHAUBERT, *cook to* Chiffinch.
TOM CHIFFINCH, *unofficial retainer of the* King.
KATE CHIFFINCH, *his common-law wife.*
EDWARD CHRISTIAN, *political intriguer.*
MRS. CHRISTIAN, *his sister-in-law.*
HOLDFAST CLEGG, *millwright.*
JIM CLINK, *turnkey.*
MAJOR COLEBY, *Senior Warden of* Tower.
SIR JASPER CRANBOURNE, *cavalier.*
CAPTAIN DANGERFIELD, *secret agent.*

DEBORAH DEBBITCH, *governess to* Alice Bridgenorth.
DE PIGAL, *smuggler.*
CHARLOTTE, COUNTESS OF DERBY, *vice-reine in* Isle of Man.
PHILIP, EARL OF DERBY, *her son.*
MRS. DICKENS, *housekeeper to* Bridgenorth.
MRS. DOWLAS, *housekeeper to* Buckingham.
DR. DUMMERAR, Episcopal *vicar.*
MRS. ELLESMERE, *housekeeper to the* Peverils.
EMPSON, *flute-player.*
EVERETT, *secret agent.*
FENELLA, *daughter to* Christian; *also known as* ZARAH.
RICHARD GANLESSE, *an alias of* Christian.
SIR GEOFFREY HUDSON, *court dwarf.*
ISABELLA, *maid-of-honor to* Queen.
JACK JENKINS, *swordsman to* Buckingham.
THOMAS JERNINGHAM, *valet to* Buckingham.
MAULSTATUE, Protestant *justice.*
LORD NORTH, *Lord Chief Justice.*
DR. OATES, *discoverer of* Popish *plot.*
DUKE OF ORMOND, Catholic *courtier.*
LANCE OUTRAM, *park-keeper at* Martindale.
SIR GEOFFREY PEVERIL "Of the Peak," *lord of* Martindale Castle.
LADY MARGARET PEVERIL, *his wife.*
JULIAN PEVERIL, *his son.*
MRS. RAINE, *keeper of the* Peveril Arms Tavern.
SAUNDERS, *groom to* Sir Geoffrey Peveril.
LORD SAVILLE, *courtier.*

SIR WILLIAM SCROGGS, *Lord Chief Justice.*
CAPTAIN SEAGULL, *seaman.*
SIR CHARLES SEDLEY, *courtier.*
SELBY, *officer in the* Guards.
CECILIA SELLOK, *servant to the* Peverils.
REV. NEHEMIAH SOLSGRACE, *Presbyterian clergyman.*
CHARLES TOPHAM, King's *officer,*
REV. WEIVER, Presbyterian *fanatic.*
DICK WHITAKER, *steward to the* Peverils.
JOHN WHITECRAFT, *host of the* Cat and Fiddle Tavern.
MRS. WHITECRAFT, *his wife.*
JOACHIM WIN-THE-FIGHT, *lawyer for* Bridgenorth.
ZARAH; *see* FENELLA.

Lawyers, jury, constables, witnesses, conspirators, miners, boatmen, musicians, citizens, courtiers, *and* servants.

ARGUMENT

"Peveril of the Peak" is an elaborately constructed tale dealing with a pretended Popish plot against Charles II of England, but introducing a great variety of figures and interests, only a few of which can be given in a brief outline.

Sir Geoffrey Peveril, currently known as "Peveril of the Peak,"—the popular title of all his ancestors from the time of William the Conqueror their natural father, because of their mountain castle in Derbyshire,—is an old friend of Major Bridgenorth, a neighbor. Peveril is a Royalist and Bridgenorth a Puritan, but their personal friendship is undisturbed during the troubled days of Civil War; and in fact the Major is able to render his friend great service at this time. It is requited when the Major's wife dies, leaving an infant daughter, Alice, whom Lady Peveril rears like her own; the little girl being the childhood's comrade of Julian Peveril, only heir of the Peak estates.

When Alice is in her third year the two families become estranged, in this wise. The Countess of Derby, feudal sovereign of the Isle of Man, having suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Roundheads, causes one of their leaders, William Christian, to be executed. This man having been a brother-in-law of Bridgenorth, the latter wishes to arrest the Countess upon her visit to the Peak; but is forcibly prevented by both Sir Geoffrey and Lady Peveril. He thereupon withdraws his daughter from their keeping, and places her under the care of her nurse, Deborah Debbitch. He himself, after quarreling with the Peverils, remains in mysterious hiding for some years. Young Julian passes his school days with the son of the Countess of Derby, but also finds opportunity to see and renew his attachment for Alice. On reaching manhood, Julian seeks to serve his patroness the Countess, by going to London to clear her of the false charge of complicity in a Popish plot against the throne.

At Liverpool, however, his mission is interrupted by tidings that his father also is implicated in the plot. He hurries back

to his home, to warn Sir Geoffrey of the danger, but finds him already in custody, with Bridgenorth acting as magistrate. The later arrests Julian and takes him to his own home, but a night attack by infuriated servants from the Peveril estates results in his release. He starts at once for London to find his parents, who have been conducted there by an officer. In the interim he meets two court intriguers, Edward Christian, an unprincipled uncle of Alice, and Chiffinch, who steals the Countess's papers from him, but whom he forces to return them.

The unsuspecting Bridgenorth is induced by Christian to intrust Alice to his care, on a visit to London. The unworthy uncle then bargains with Chiffinch to deliver Alice to the King, as a favorite. She is, in fact, lodged with Dame Chiffinch and an interview with Charles arranged, when their scheme is upset from two sources. The Duke of Buckingham dares to rival the King's suit, and Alice flees to the King for protection. While, at the same juncture, Julian, who has obtained an appointment with the King, arrives and aids in protecting her. The generous side of the

King prevails, and he allows Alice to depart in her young champion's care, together with a female mute dwarf, Fenella, who has aided Julian. But in the streets he is set upon by two of the Duke's hirelings, and in the encounter the maidens are spirited away, while he himself is arrested and sent to the Tower. Here he has the mingled joy and sorrow of finding his father; and at a speedy trial both are acquitted through the secret favor of Charles, who has received the Countess's papers from Julian's hands.

Meanwhile Alice has fallen into the Duke's clutches, but is rescued by Fenella, and finally placed under the care of Lady Peveril. The dwarf herself finds means to visit the Tower during Julian's imprisonment, and communicate with him.

After the release of father and son they take refuge with Bridgenorth, and learn of a plot by "Fifth Monarchy" men to seize Charles and proclaim Buckingham as Lord Lieutenant. Christian and Bridgenorth are among the ringleaders, but the details are overheard by the court dwarf, who informs the King, thus nipping the plan in the bud. The easy-going monarch,

however, forgives Buckingham and allows the other two conspirators to emigrate to America. During the investigation, presided over by Charles himself, it develops that Fenella is not a mute, but is the daughter of Christian, placed by him in the Countess of Derby's household, to work out his plans of revenge for his brother's death. Fenella's secret love for Julian, however, has thwarted her father's purposes.

Both the Countess and Sir Geoffrey are received at court with favor; and on the King's recommendation, the two young people, Alice and Julian, are shortly united in marriage, thus combining the estates of their parents and crowning an ancient friendship of the families, which on their own part has long been love.

OLD MORTALITY

Fifth novel
Published in 1816, in the First Series of
"Tales of My Landlord."

SCENE: Various parts of Scotland.

TIME: 1679–1689.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

MAJOR ALLAN, *cavalry officer in* Life Guards.
ANDREWS, *dragoon.*
JOHN BALFOUR, *leader of* Covenanters; *known as* BURLEY.
MAJOR MILES BELLENDEN, Royalist *veteran.*
LADY MARGARET BELLENDEN, *his sister; lessee of the* Tillietudlem *estate.*
EDITH BELLENDEN, *her granddaughter.*
NIEL BLANE, *landlord of the* Howff Tavern.
JENNY BLANE, *his daughter.*
SERGEANT BOTHWELL, *officer in* Life Guards; *alias for* Francis Stuart.
JOHN BURLEY; *see* BALFOUR.
CLAVERHOUSE; *see* GRAHAME.
GENERAL THOMAS DALZELL, *member* Scotch Privy Council.
JENNY DENNISON, *maid to* Edith Bellenden.
LORD EVANDALE, *officer in* Life Guards.
GOOSE GIBBIE, *servant at* Tillietudlem.
JAMES GRAHAME, OF CLAVERHOUSE, *member of* Scotch Privy Council.
RICHARD GRAHAME, *his nephew, a cornet.*
JOHN GUDYILL, *butler at* Tillietudlem.
TOM HALLIDAY, *dragoon; aide to* Evandale.
LADY EMILY HAMILTON, *sister to* Evandale.

HUGH HARRISON, *steward at* Tillietudlem.
CUTHBERT HEADRIGG, *plowman; aide to* Henry Morton.
MAUSE HEADRIGG, *his mother.*
FRANK INGLIS, *dragoon.*
GABRIEL KETTLEDRUMMLE, Covenant *clergyman.*
LAIRD OF LAUDERDALE, *president* Scotch Privy Council.
CAPTAIN LUMLEY, *officer in* Monmouth's *army.*
REV. EPHRAIM MACBRIAR, Covenant *clergyman.*
ELISABETH MACLURE, Covenanter *widow.*
DUKE OF MONMOUTH, *commander of* Army of Scotland.
OLD MORTALITY, *nickname for* ROBERT PATERSON, *a historical personage, and the narrator of this tale.*
RALPH MORTON, *Laird of* Milnwood.
HENRY MORTON, *his nephew.*
HABAKKUK MUCKLEWRATH, Covenant *clergyman.*
MYSIE, *maid to* Lady Bellenden.
BASIL OLIFANT, *renegade kinsman of* Lady Bellenden.
PEGGY, *servant to* Mrs. Maclure.
GIDEON PIKE, *valet to* Major Bellenden.
REV. PETER POUNDTEXT, Covenant *clergyman.*
LORD ROSS, Royalist *general.*
FRANCIS STUART; *see* BOTHWELL.
ALISON WILSON, *housekeeper at* Milnwood.
CAPTAIN WITTENBOLD, *leader of dragoons.*

English, Scotch *and* Covenanter soldiers; citizens, servants, *etc.*

ARGUMENT

"Old Mortality" was the familiar title of an actual personage, Robert Paterson, a harmless itinerant hermit who received this nickname because of his habit of visiting the tombs of Scotch Covenanters. His daily labor of love was to care for these stones and deepen their lettering with his chisel; doing this in honor of the martyrs for the cause, who had fallen in their struggle against the state. He died about the beginning of the 19th century. The incidents of the present story are supposed to be based on reminiscences which he related to a friend. They deal with the Covenanter's insurrection during the reign of Charles II of England.

At a general muster of troops and volunteers, in Lanarkshire, Henry Morton, a young man of Presbyterian stock, wins a victory over Lord Evandale in a target-shooting contest. Morton stops with friends at a neighboring tavern where he meets John Balfour, a Covenanter or Whig,

and also is party to a quarrel with Sergeant Bothwell of the King's troops. Balfour escapes from the sergeant and is sheltered for the night by Morton. The next day the young man is arrested by the trooper, for aiding the insurgent, and is carried to Lady Bellenden's castle, where Colonel Graham of Claverhouse is stationed temporarily. The colonel sentences him to be shot, but he is saved by Edith Bellenden, who is secretly interested in him, and who pleads successfully with Evandale to intercede in his behalf.

Evandale is a rival claimant for Edith's hand, as well as a royalist, and it therefore irks Morton to accept even this favor from him; but very shortly afterward he is enabled to return it with interest by saving the nobleman's life on the field of battle. A strong force of insurgents under Balfour is drawn up in the neighboring hills, where they are attacked by Claverhouse after the slaying of his nephew, Cornet Graham, under a flag of truce. The insurgents, however, win the day. Bothwell is slain by Balfour, who would also attack Evandale, when Morton interposes. The latter, with Cuddie Headrigg, a plowman of the es-

tate, has been among Claverhouse's prisoners, but now takes up arms with Balfour, Cuddie engaging as Morton's body-servant.

The victorious insurgents move against Lady Bellenden's castle, which is stoutly defended by her brother, Major Miles Bellenden, an old veteran, and by Evandale. The first attack fails, and Balfour lays siege to the stronghold and ultimately starves it into surrender; while Morton marches with the main body of troops to Glasgow and makes an unsuccessful attack against Claverhouse. The Duke of Monmouth now assumes command of the royalist army which musters at Edinburgh. Morton is sent as special envoy from the insurgents to treat for their rights, but is informed by the Duke that they can be heard only as supplicants and not as rebels. Morton withdraws, and plans are made for a general engagement.

At the battle of Bothwell Bridge, the badly-organized insurgents are defeated by the Duke's army. Morton, after trying to rally his forces, seeks safety in flight, and takes refuge with his servant Cuddie, in a lonely farmhouse, where a group of fanatical preachers from his army have as-

sembled. They sentence him to death at midnight, but Cuddie, who has escaped, gives the alarm, and the advent of Claverhouse saves him. Morton is taken as prisoner to Edinburgh, where he submits to the King's pleasure and is allowed to go as an exile to Holland. On the way thither his vessel is wrecked, and it is reported that all on board have been drowned.

About nine years later, after a change of the English dynasty to the house of William and Mary has averted civil war, a stranger rides to the cottage of Cuddie Headrigg, now happily married to Jenny Dennison, Edith's former maid. He asks many questions of the pair, and is in turn recognized by Jenny as Morton himself. He is seen, also, a few days afterward by Edith, who, believing him dead, has become engaged to Evandale. The visitor then has an encounter with the fanatic Balfour, in the latter's cave, and narrowly escapes death at his hands. Through Balfour's connivance, the Bellenden estates have been seized by an intriguer, Olifant, who is plotting to murder Evandale. Morton hastens to bring aid to the nobleman, but is too late to save his life. In a roadside

skirmish, Evandale is mortally wounded, but Olifant is slain at the same time. Morton now rides up with a force of dragoons, who attack Balfour (who is with Olifant's party) and the fanatic is driven into a river, where he perishes, clutching an opposing trooper by the throat. The dying Evandale is carried by his old-time rival and friend to the Bellenden castle, where his last generous act is to unite the hands of Edith and Morton. Lady Margaret recovers her title, which reverts to Edith in due course; and after a period of mourning for Evandale, the two reunited lovers are married.

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR

Eighth novel
Published in 1819, in the Third Series of
"Tales of My Landlord."

SCENE: Scotland — East Lothian.

TIME: 1695.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

MARQUIS OF A—, *member* Scotch Privy Council.
SIR WILLIAM ASHTON, *member* Scotch Privy Council; *lord of* Ravenswood *estates.*
LADY MARGARET ASHTON, *his wife.*
LUCY ASHTON, *his daughter.*
COLONEL SHOLTO DOUGLAS ASHTON, HENRY ASHTON } *his sons.*
BABIE, *maid to* Alice Grey.
CALEB BALDERSTONE, *servant to* Ravenswood.
PETER BIDE-THE-BENT, Presbyterian *clergyman.*
LORD BITTLEBRAINS, *neighbor of the* Ashtons.
LADY BITTLEBRAINS, *his wife.*
LADY BLENKENSOP, *friend of* Lady Ashton.
FRANK HAYSTON, *Laird of* Bucklaw.
CAPTAIN CRAIGENGELT, *ally to* Bucklaw.
DAVIE DINGWALL, *agent to* Sir William Ashton.
GILES, *apprentice to* Girder.
GUILBERT GIRDER, Queen's *cooper.*
MRS. GIRDER, *his wife.*
AILSIE GOURLAY, *servant to* Lady Ashton.
ALICE GREY, *servant to* Edgar of Ravenswood.
LUCKIE LIGHTBODY, *mother of* Mrs. Girder.
LOCKARD, *servant to* Sir William Ashton.
SAUNDERS MOONSHINE, *smuggler.*
JOHNNIE MORTSHEUGH, *sexton.*

MYSIE, *servant to* Ravenswood.
NORMAN, *forester at* Ravenswood Castle.
MRS. PATULLO, *maid to* Lady Ashton.
EDGAR, *Master of* Ravenswood, *an impoverished nobleman.*
LORD TURNTIPPET, *member* Scotch Privy Council.
CAPTAIN WESTERHO, *friend to* Craigengelt.
BOB WILSON, *groom to* Henry Ashton.
ANNIE WINNIE, *friend to* Ailsie Gourlay.

Family servants; physicians, villagers.

ARGUMENT

Although the period of this tragedy of Lammermoor is placed within the reign of William and Mary, the story (unlike most of the others) has little historical connection. It tells, instead, of the feud of two Scotch families, which—as in "Romeo and Juliet"—brings woe to two lovers who have dared plight their troth despite the ancestral hatred. Scott states that it is based closely upon fact.

Edgar of Ravenswood is the last of a noble house which has formerly been rich and powerful; but his father, having been involved in the Jacobite cause, is ousted from the family estates by Sir William Ashton. After the old lord's death, nothing remains to Edgar save the dilapidated Tower of Wolf's Crag, and the fidelity of two ancient servants Mysie and Caleb. Shortly after his father's funeral, the young man rescues Sir William and his daughter Lucy from the charge of an infuriated bull, and thus wins the respect of

his ancient enemy and a warmer interest on the part of the maiden.

Becoming involved in a quarrel with Bucklaw, a dissolute young blade, Edgar is forced into a duel with him, but spares Bucklaw's life and invites him to the Tower, much to the dismay of the two servants, who face an empty larder. But their dismay becomes consternation when, the next day, Sir William and Lucy, who have been on a stag-hunt, seek shelter overnight from a storm. Caleb saves the family credit only by the desperate venture of filching a roasting fowl from a neighbor's spit.

Sir William generously invites Edgar to visit Ravenswood Castle, the old family seat. His resentment melting before Lucy's friendly eyes, the young man goes —despite Caleb's warning prophecy of doom "when the last Laird of Ravenswood to Ravenswood shall ride." The two young people soon confess their love for each other, and break a gold coin into two pieces, as evidence of their vows. The return of Lucy's mother, however, dissipates their dream of bliss. Arrogant and self-willed, Lady Ashton will not brook the

presence of their family's former foe at the castle. Repulsed at every turn, Edgar goes abroad on a mission for his kinsman, the Marquis of A——.

Bucklaw has fallen heir to some property, and accordingly now finds favor in Lady Ashton's eyes. She coerces Lucy into accepting him as a suitor, partly by threats and partly by misrepresentation. Lucy is loyal in her affections for several months, but receiving no word to the letter she has sent her absent lover, she finally gives her despairing consent and signs the marriage contract. No sooner has she done so, than the hurried tramp of horse's hoofs is heard, and Edgar, haggard and dishevelled, bursts past the servants and into the room. Thrusting Lucy's brother and Bucklaw aside, he demands from the maiden herself if she has signed the contract of her own free will. A murmured "yes" is the answer, and he crushes the gold piece under his heel, upon the hearth, and departs as abruptly as he has come—after accepting a challenge from young Ashton.

The mother determines to carry through the nuptials without delay, and herself

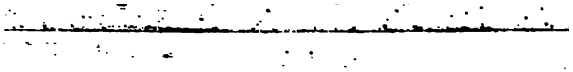
leads the grand ball, with the bridegroom, while the bride remains distraught within her own chamber. During the height of the festivities, the bridegroom goes to find his lady, when a piercing shriek is heard from her apartment. The family break in the doors, and discover Bucklaw lying in a pool of blood, while Lucy, raving insane, crouches in a chimney-corner brandishing a reeking dagger. She dies the following day without regaining her reason. Bucklaw recovers from his wound, but declares he has neither story to tell nor injury to avenge. Edgar rides to the appointed duel, for the purpose of throwing himself upon young Ashton's weapon, but on his way thither is engulfed by quicksands of the Kelpie—just as the old prophecy had foretold.

THE PIRATE

Fourteenth novel; published in 1822.

SCENE: Scotland — Shetland and Orkney Islands.

TIME: 1700.



CAST OF CHARACTERS

MARGERY BIMBISTER; *see* RONALDSON.

JOHN BUNCE, *lieutenant to* Cleveland; *alias* Frederick Altamont.

CLEMENT CLEVELAND, *the* "Pirate"; *son to* Mertoun.

TOM DERRICK, *quartermaster on the pirate brig.*

TRONDA DRONSDAUGHTER, *servant to* Barbara Yellowley.

SWEYN ERICKSON, *fisherman.*

EUPHANE FEA, *housekeeper to* Magnus Troil.

DICK FLETCHER, *freebooter.*

LADY GLOWROWRUM, *neighbor to the* Troils.

GOFFE, *freebooter.*

CLARA GROATSETTAR, MADALEN GROATSETTAR } *nieces of Lady Glowrowrum.*

HAAGEN, *retired soldier.*

CLAUD HALCRO, *minstrel.*

HAWKINS, *freebooter.*

BASIL MERTOUN, *a reformed pirate, turned hermit; formerly called* VAUGHAN.

MORDAUNT MERTOUN, *his son.*

NORNA, *seeress; formerly called* ULLA TROIL.

NEIL RONALDSON, *the* Ranzelman, *or local magistrate.*

MARGERY BIMBISTER RONALDSON, *his wife.*

ERIC SCAMBESTER, *steward to* Magnus Troil.
LAWRENCE SCHOLEY, *servant to* Magnus Troil.
BRYCE SNAILSFOOT, *peddler.*
NICHOLAS STRUMPFER, *dwarf servant to* Norna.
SWERTHA, *housekeeper to* Basil Mertoun.
GEORGE TORFE, *Provost of* Kirkwall.
MAGNUS TROIL, Shetland *landowner.*
MINNA TROIL
BRENDA TROIL } *his daughters.*
CAPTAIN WEATHERPORT, *commander of* H. M. S. "Halcyon."
TRIPTOLEMUS YELLOWLEY, *farming factor.*
BARABARA YELLOWLEY, *his sister.*

Shetlanders, citizens, guests, pirates, servants.

ARGUMENT

"The Pirate" is not connected with historic annals, nor does it deal with the sea, except in an incidental way. It is a tale of neighborhood life off the northeast coast of Scotland.

Basil Mertoun, a reticent and misanthropic man about which nothing is known, takes up his residence in a tumble-down mansion on a Shetland cape, which he rents at a nominal sum from Magnus Troil, an old landowner. Basil is accompanied only by a young son, Mordaunt, who, more sociable and agreeable than his father, makes acquaintances all about the countryside. Especially does he frequent the Troil home, attracted thither by the two charming daughters of Magnus, Minna and Brenda; but he is so impartial in his attentions that the local gossips do not know which he courts. Returning from their home one stormy night he takes refuge in the cottage of the Yellowleys, an eccentric old farmer and his miserly sister; but is warned by

Norna, a half-crazed seeress, to proceed on his way.

The next day, as the result of the storm, a vessel comes ashore at the foot of the cliffs near Basil's dwelling, and Mordaunt succeeds in rescuing the sole survivor, who gives his name as Cleveland. The latter goes to the Troil home, where he visits for some weeks and is received with favor by all, and especially by Minna. On the other hand, Mordaunt suddenly becomes unwelcome there, through no apparent reason. Advised by Norna, he goes there uninvited to a masque and ball, when Brenda, masked, accords him an interview and endeavors to explain that their coldness is caused by evil reports which he has been charged with circulating. As Mordaunt is innocent of this charge, he believes that Cleveland has undermined him with the Troils. Both he and Brenda note a growing attachment between Minna and the stranger. The next morning all the guests are summoned by the steward to aid in catching a whale which has stranded in shoal waters. In the pursuit, Mordaunt's boat is overturned and he is saved from drowning by Cleveland, who now intimates that they are

on even terms and have a score to settle in the field of love. The rivalry of the two young men, however, is at cross-purposes, as each is paying court to a different lady.

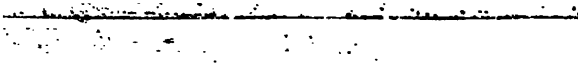
Norna now intervenes on behalf of Mordaunt, first by paying the sisters a nocturnal visit and relating a strange tale of her own early life; and next by holding a fortune-telling séance before Troil's guests. Minna confesses to her sister that she loves Cleveland; and although he soon reveals himself in his true light to her—as the commander of a pirate ship—she affirms that she will continue to love him. Brenda, on her part, confesses to a partiality for Mordaunt. Another ship having arrived, which Cleveland hopes to find the consort he has long expected, he bids Troil and his daughters farewell. That night Minna is awakened by a serenade below her window. She recognizes her lover as the singer, and afterwards hears his voice in dispute with Mordaunt. Then follows a scuffle and groan, and she is horrified to see one indistinct figure bearing another away. Which man has been hurt she has no means of knowing. Torn by secret fears she becomes ill.

Meanwhile Mordaunt has been missed at home, and his father emerges from seclusion to seek him. He holds a secret interview with Norna, who reassures him somewhat as to his son, saying that he will hear tidings at the forthcoming fair at Kirkwall. About the same time, Troil brings his daughter to visit Norna, who is a cousin of theirs, impelled to seek her aid on account of Minna. The seeress by her incantations and by a hint of good news to the distraught girl restores her spirits wonderfully. Norna has, in fact, rescued Mordaunt after the struggle in which he was stabbed by Cleveland, and nurses him back to health. She tells her patient that she herself is his mother, and that she has been aiding him to win Minna instead of Brenda. Mordaunt sees in this last misplaced service the source of all his troubles.

Cleveland rejoins the pirates and gets involved with the local officers of Kirkwall. In his absence, his lieutenant Bunce seizes the sloop on which Troil and his daughters are returning home. Minna and Brenda are set ashore unharmed, while their father is held as hostage for the absent Cleveland. On shore Minna meets Cleveland in a pain-

ful interview, and Norna warns the lovers to part forever. The sybil then aids the pirate to escape to his ship, and once on board he releases Troil. But disregarding Norna's comand, Cleveland again meets Minna, when Bunce and other pirates seize her and her sister and endeavor to kidnap them. Mordaunt, however, who has been on guard, brings a force to their relief, rescues them, and captures the pirates. Their brig is overhauled by an English cruiser, and Cleveland and Bunce are afterwards pardoned. They enter the regular service, and strive by gallant conduct to atone for their former misdeeds. Cleveland writes Minna a penitential letter, but she has had her eyes opened to a pirate's real character, and will never see him thereafter. Brenda and Mordaunt are finally united.

The crisis of events impels the elder Mertoun to reveal to Norna the fact that Cleveland, and not Mordaunt, is her long-lost son, the father being Mertoun himself, who had once been a pirate. The shock of this discovery recalls Norna in a measure to her senses. She renounces witchcraft, turns to religion for solace, and reassumes her rightful name of Ulla Troil.



MY AUNT MARGARET'S MIRROR

Minor tale
Published in "The Keepsake," in 1828, as one of a group of three sketches.

SCENE: Scotland — Edinburgh and Flanders.

TIME: 1702.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

MARGARET BOTHWELL, *spinster; narrator of tale.*
LADY MARGARET BOTHWELL, *her ancestor; sister to* Lady Forester.
BAPTISTA DAMIOTTI, Paduan *doctor and fortune-teller.*
MAJOR FALCONER, *half-brother to two ladies of story.*
SIR PHILIP FORESTER, *soldier of fortune.*
LADY JEMIMA FORESTER, *his wife.*

Physician, servants, wedding-party, soldiers.

ARGUMENT

"My Aunt Margaret's Mirror" is a short tale of the supernatural, which is supposedly related to the author by the aunt herself.

Sir Philip Forester, a Scotch gentleman of loose morals and fortune-hunting proclivities, weds a lady for her dowry, but soon tires of the match. Seeking a pretext to desert the wife, he goes to Flanders and enlists in the army of the Duke of Marlborough. Hearing no tidings of her husband, the abandoned lady goes with her sister to interview an Italian fortune-teller and quack who has lately come to Edinburgh. The man leads them into a dimly-lighted room where, over a sort of altar, is draped a large mirror. As they look therein the mirror grows clouded and presently a strange scene appears. They seem to be looking into the interior of a large church in which a wedding is about to be celebrated. The groom turns his head, revealing the features of Sir Philip himself.

At this juncture an army officer steps forward, from a group at the rear of the church, and interrupts the ceremony. The intruder is none other than Major Falconer, brother of the astounded ladies peering into the mirror. The two men draw their swords and begin to fight, when a mist obscures the remainder of the scene.

A few days after this séance the two ladies receive proof of its truth in tidings from Flanders. Sir Philip, who has tried to wed a burgomaster's daughter, has been denounced in the manner shown, by Major Falconer. The latter is slain in his righteous interference, and the murderer escapes. Lady Forester does not long survive these accumulated griefs; and her sister, Lady Bothwell, cherishes so burning a resentment against Sir Philip, that she tries to seize him as a common criminal when, some years later, he makes a penitential visit to her. Finding that her family will not suffer him to live in Scotland, he goes abroad and nothing further is heard of him.

THE BLACK DWARF

Fourth novel
Published in 1816, in the First Series of
"Tales of My Landlord."

SCENE: Scottish Lowlands.

TIME: 1707.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ANNAPLE, *nurse to the* Elliot *family.*
GRACE ARMSTRONG, *betrothed to* Hobbie Elliot.
LAIRD OF BROKEN-GIRTH-FLOW, Scotch Jacobite.
DICK OF THE DINGLE, *borderer.*
DIXON, *servant to* Vere.
THE BLACK DWARF; *see* ELSHENDER.
PATRICK EARNSCLIFF, *border laird.*
HALBERT, or HOBBIE, ELLIOT, Lowland *farmer.*
ANNOT ELLIOT, JEAN ELLIOT, LILIAS ELLIOT } *his sisters.*
HARRY ELLIOT, JOHN ELLIOT } *his brothers.*
MRS. ELLIOT, *their grandmother.*
ELSHENDER, *the* "Black Dwarf"; *real name* SIR EDWARD MAULEY.
MRS. GRÆME, *a crone.*
WILLIE GRÆME, *her son; a robber; known as* WESTBURNFLAT.
DR. HOBBLER, *parson.*
HORSINGTON, *groom to* Vere.
HUGH, *blacksmith.*
LUCY ILDERTON, *cousin to* Isabella Vere.
NANCY ILDERTON, *her sister.*
SIR FREDERICK LANGLEY, Jacobite *adventurer.*

RALPH MARESCHAL, *kinsman to* Vere.
SIR EDWARD MAULEY; *see* ELSHENDER.
HUGH RATCLIFFE, *friend to* Elshender.
JOHN REWCASTLE, *smuggler.*
SIMON OF HACKBURN, *borderer.*
RICHARD VERE, *Laird of* Ellieslaw.
ISABELLA VERE, *his daughter.*
WESTBURNFLAT; *see* GRÆME.
WILLIAM WILLIESON, Jacobite *skipper.*

Neighbors, servants, robbers, borderers.

ARGUMENT

The story of "The Black Dwarf" is woven round the fantastic figure—drawn from life—of a misanthropic recluse who lived upon a Scotch moor in a little hut of his own construction. The incidents of this plot, however, are imaginary.

Hobbie Elliot, a sturdy Border farmer, returning late from a hunting-trip across the moor with Earnscliff, a neighbor, encounters the misshapen figure of a dwarf, who treats their greetings with anger and contempt. The next day they repair to the same spot to learn more of the mysterious man, and stay to assist him in building a rude hut—but receive no thanks for their pains. The neighborhood learns little of the newcomer, beyond the name of Elshender, which he gives. He sustains himself by a small garden and goats, and occasionally treats cases of sickness, but shuns all friendly advances.

Not long thereafter Hobbie has the misfortune to incur the dwarf's ill-will, on

account of the accidental slaying of a goat. It seems as though a measure of revenge, when very shortly Hobbie's farm buildings are burned, and his cattle, and even his sweetheart Grace Armstrong, are carried off by robbers; but their leader, who is under obligations to the dwarf, is ordered by him to release the girl uninjured. And when Hobbie, in distress, entreats the dwarf for assistance, the latter bids him seek in "the west." Following this hint, Hobbie and Earnscliff raise a party and attack the freebooter's stronghold. They release a prisoner from custody there, but find it to be, not Grace, but Isabella Vere, a young lady who has engaged Earnscliff's attention. Her father, the Laird of Ellieslaw, endeavors to fix the blame for this abduction upon Earnscliff himself, but circumstances go to show that a rival suitor, Sir Frederick Langley, is the guilty person, and that the Laird also has been party to the plot. Meanwhile, Hobbie returns home, to find that his betrothed has been returned in safety.

Sir Frederick is in Scotland to foster a Jacobite uprising on behalf of the Pre-

tender; but as this comes to naught, he endeavors to force an immediate marriage with Isabella, in order to seize her fortune. Her father is in the adventurer's power, and secures her consent by telling her that his own life will be endangered by her refusal. In her anguish of mind she visits the dwarf, who had previously promised to aid her, and enlists his protection. That same evening, when the marriage is about to be celebrated, the dwarf suddenly appears in the chapel crying "Forbear!" His appearance strikes terror to the servants, and even to Ellieslaw, who, it transpires, has been living off his bounty. The dwarf then tells the would-be groom that he is trying to marry a dowerless girl. As Hobbie comes in at this juncture with an armed party, Sir Frederick and his friends are glad to decamp without a struggle. The secret of the dwarf's past life is now revealed, and after settling the Ellieslaw estates upon Isabella, he leaves the neighborhood as suddenly and mysteriously as he had entered it.

No obstacle now prevents the nuptials of Isabella and Earnscliff, which are soon cele-

brated under happy auspices; while Hobbie and his sweetheart also wed, he being aided to rebuild his home by money presented him by the dwarf.

ROB ROY

Sixth novel; published in 1818.

SCENE: Scotland — Glasgow and the Border.

TIME: 1715.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

ALASTER, *minstrel to* Rob Roy.
ALLAN, *member of* Rob Roy's *clan.*
ANGUS BRECK, *member of* Rob Roy's *clan.*
JONATHAN BROWN, *landlord of* Black Bear Inn.
CAMPBELL; *see* MACGREGOR.
CORPORAL CRAMP, *soldier under* Thornton.
DOUGAL, *turnkey; member of* Rob Roy's *clan.*
CLEMENT DUBOURG, *clerk.*
EWAN, *Highlander.*
ANDREW FAIRSERVICE, *gardener; servant to* Francis Osbaldistone.
MRS. FLYTER, *innkeeper.*
DUNCAN GALBRAITH, *major in militia.*
HAMMORGAW, Glasgow *precentor.*
SQUIRE INGLEWOOD, Northumbrian *justice.*
INVERSHALLOCH, *enemy to* Rob Roy.
ALLAN IVERACH, *enemy to* Rob Roy.
NICOL JARVIE, Glasgow *bailie and weaver.*
JOSEPH JOBSON, *clerk to* Inglewood.
LATHERUM, *barber.*
JEANIE MACALPINE, *innkeeper.*
EACHIN MACANALEISTER, *member of* Rob Roy's *clan.*
MACFIN, *merchant.*

ROB ROY MACGREGOR, *outlaw chief of the* Rob Roy *clan; alias* CAMPBELL.
HELEN MACGREGOR, *his wife.*
HAMISH MACGREGOR, ROBERT MACGREGOR } *his sons.*
PATE MACREADY, *peddler.*
MACSTUART, *trooper.*
MACVITTIE, *merchant.*
MARTHA, *housekeeper at* Osbaldistone Hall.
MATTIE, *servant to* Jarvie.
MIXIT, *apothecary.*
DUKE OF MONTROSE, *government officer.*
MORRIS, *revenue officer.*
CHRISTOPHER NEILSON, *surgeon.*
WILLIAM OSBALDISTONE, London *merchant.*
FRANCIS OSBALDISTONE, *his son.*
SIR HILDEBRAND OSBALDISTONE, Northumbrian Jacobite; *younger brother to* William Osbaldistone.
PERCIVAL OSBALDISTONE, JOHN OSBALDISTONE, RICHARD OSBALDISTONE, THORNCLIFF OSBALDISTONE, WILFRED OSBALDISTONE, RASHLEIGH OSBALDISTONE } *his sons.*
JOSEPH OWEN, *clerk to* William Osbaldistone.
QUITAM, *lawyer.*
ROB ROY; *see* MACGREGOR.
ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, *constable.*
STANCHELLS, *jailer.*

ANTHONY SYDDALL, *butler at* Osbaldistone Hall.
THORNTON, *captain of* King's *troops.*
SIR FREDERICK VERNON, Jacobite *agent; alias* FATHER VAUGHAN.
DIANA VERNON, *his daughter.*
WARDLAW, *steward at* Osbaldistone Hall.
LANCIE WINGFIELD, *spy.*

Highlanders, soldiers, servants.

ARGUMENT

Rob Roy MacGregor was a historical figure—an outlaw who "owed his fame in a great measure to his residing on the very verge of the Highlands, and playing such pranks in the beginning of the eighteenth century as are usually ascribed to Robin Hood in the Middle Ages,—and that within forty miles of Glasgow." He was implicated in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 —which is the period of this story—but from motives of self-interest.

Francis Osbaldistone, the ostensible narrator of this tale, is a young Londoner whose father is a successful merchant and naturally wishes his son to succeed him in the business. But Francis has other ideas, and a quarrel results, in which his father sets him adrift in the world to make his own way, and threatens to disinherit him in favor of Rashleigh Osbaldistone, a Scottish cousin. Francis rides northward on a visit to Rashleigh's father, Sir Hildebrand of Osbaldistone Hall. On his way

thither he falls in with a nervous traveller named Morris, who afterwards accuses him wrongly of the theft of his bag; but is cleared on the intervention of a supposed cattle-dealer, Campbell.

At Osbaldistone Hall, Francis meets a singular group—Sir Hildebrand, a bluff, hearty knight with five unlettered, intemperate sons, and a sixth, Rashleigh, who is polished, but unprincipled. He has been tutor of their cousin Diana Vernon, the Catholic daughter of a Jacobite agent; and the family has dictated that she shall either marry one of the six sons or enter a convent. Rashleigh, however, who might have been the only suitor of any degree of fitness, has made use of his position as tutor to endeavor to work his cousin's ruin. His plans are baffled, and soon after the arrival of Francis, Rashleigh goes to London to begin his mercantile career. Francis loiters at Osbaldistone Hall, a victim to Diana's charms, until disquieting tidings of his father's affairs reach him. Rashleigh is undermining the credit of the firm, and in fact has already proceeded so far that when Owen, the chief clerk, comes to Glasgow to see certain creditors, he is cast

into prison. Francis hurries to Glasgow and there meets his former acquaintance, Campbell, who surreptitiously conveys him into the prison for an interview with Owen. While there they are surprised by a visit from a magistrate, Bailie Jarvie, who recognizes Campbell, but allows the whole party to go free.

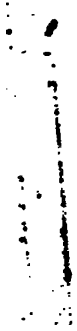
It develops that Campbell is none other than Rob Roy MacGregor, a noted free-booter, who is being sought by the King's troops not only for his misdeeds, but because of his share in the smouldering Jacobite rebellion. Rob Roy is a kinsman of the Bailie; and the latter and Francis are invited to visit him in the Highlands. They accept upon his promise of aid in untangling the Osbaldistone affairs. Before they set out, Rob Roy again shows his friendship for Francis by interrupting a duel between him and Rashleigh, who is encountered in the streets of Glasgow. After this the Bailie and Francis proceed to the Highlands, where a variety of stormy scenes ensue, culminating in the defeat of a small government force in one quarter, while Rob Roy himself is captured in another. This capture is accomplished

through the treachery of Rashleigh, but its success is short-lived, as the outlaw escapes at a ford crossing and speedily rejoins his wife and the clan. Francis, meanwhile, chances to meet Diana, who restores the business papers which had been stolen from the London house by Rashleigh.

The Bailie and Francis are given safe conduct back to Glasgow by Rob Roy, and there the young man meets his father and is reconciled with him. The rebellion of 1715 now breaks out but is quickly suppressed. It results, among other things, in the imprisonment of Sir Hildebrand, who does not long survive. Five of his sons have met violent ends, and Rashleigh, having proved traitor to the Jacobite cause, is disinherited in favor of Francis. The latter goes to take possession of Osbaldistone Hall just at a time when Diana and her father—who has been a leading figure in the rebellion and is now a fugitive—seek shelter there. Rashleigh, however, gets wind of their presence and leads a searching party to apprehend them; but on their way to prison they are rescued by Rob Roy and his men; and in the melée Rashleigh receives mortal wounds. Diana

and her father escape to France, whither they are soon followed by Francis, who persuades the maiden to become his bride rather than the "bride of Heaven," as her Catholic father had destined her.

Rob Roy lives for several years after this and dies in his bed at a peaceful old age, remembered as a second Robin Hood who despoiled the rich but was a friend of the poor.



THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN

Seventh novel
Published in 1818 in the Second Series of
"Tales of My Landlord."

SCENE: Great Britain — Edinburgh, London, and intervening counties.

TIME: 1736–1751.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

JOHN ARCHIBALD, *servant to* Argyle.
JOHN, DUKE OF ARGYLE, Scottish *lord.*
DUCHESS OF ARGYLE, *his wife.*
JANET BALCHRISTIE, *housekeeper to* Dumbiedikes.
MRS. BICKERTON, *landlady.*
SAUNDERS BROADFOOT, *rustic.*
REUBEN BUTLER, *teacher and preacher.*
JUDITH BUTLER, *his grandmother.*
DAVID BUTLER, REUBEN BUTLER, EUPHEMIA BUTLER } *his children.*
LADY CAROLINE CAMPBELL, *daughter to* Argyle.
LADY MARY CAMPBELL, *daughter to* Argyle.
QUEEN CAROLINE, *consort to* George II.
MRS. DALTON, *housekeeper to* Rev. Staunton.
GRIZEL DAMAHOY, *seamstress.*
DAVID DEANS, *dairy-farmer.*
REBECCA DEANS, *his second wife.*
JEANIE DEANS, EFFIE DEANS. } *his daughters.*
THOMAS DITTON, *footman to* Rev. Staunton.
DONACHA DHU, Highland *outlaw.*
LAIRD OF DUMBIEDIKES, Scotch *landowner.*
DUNCAN OF KNOCKDUNDER, *agent to* Argyle.
DOLLY DUTTON, *dairy-maid.*
FAIRBROTHER, *lawyer.*
FAIRSCRIEVE, *town-clerk.*

MARGARET GLASS, *tobacconist.*
MAY HETTLY, *servant to* Deans.
MRS. HOWDEN, *saleswoman.*
TOM LAURENCE, *outlaw.*
FRANK LEVITT, *outlaw.*
ISAAC MEIKLEHOSE, Scotch *elder.*
JAMES MIDDLEBURGH, *magistrate.*
MEG MURDOCKSON, *female outlaw.*
MADGE MURDOCKSON, *her daughter; called* MADGE WILDFIRE.
NICHIL NOVIT, *lawyer.*
DICK OSTLER, *stable-boy.*
PETER PLUMDAMAS, *grocer.*
GEORGE POINDER, *police officer.*
JOHN PORTEOUS, *captain of* Edinburgh Guards.
JAMES RATCLIFFE, *turnkey.*
ROBERTSON; *see* GEORGE STAUNTON.
BARTOLINE SADDLETREE, *saddler.*
MRS. SADDLETREE, *his wife.*
GIDEON SHARPITLAW, *police officer.*
REV. STAUNTON, *rector of* Willingham.
GEORGE STAUNTON, *his son, alias* Robertson, *the outlaw.*
STUBBS, *beadle.*
LADY SUFFOLK, *lady-in-waiting to the* Queen.
THE WHISTLER, *natural son to* George Staunton *and* Effie Deans; *an outlaw.*
WHACKBAIRN, *schoolmaster.*
MADGE WILDFIRE; *see* MURDOCKSON.
ANDREW WILSON, *smuggler.*

Court officers, guards, outlaws, rioters, citizens, servants.

ARGUMENT

The Porteous Riot, which occurred in Edinburgh during the reign of George II, is the historical rallying point of this story of Scotch middle life. The narrative, however, harks back several months and also extends forward some years; the present argument, therefore, will be more intelligible if it gives the facts in their proper order, rather than as set forth in the opening chapters of the novel.

David Deans, an honest but stern old Scotch Covenanter and farmer, marries twice in the course of his life, and by each wife has a daughter—Jeanie being some ten years older than her half-sister, Effie. Jeanie has two suitors—a childhood's playmate, Reuben Butler, now a university graduate and candidate for the ministry: and the dull Laird of Dumbiedikes, who is content to come month in and month out and merely look his admiration. Effie grows up into beautiful girlhood, being called the "Lily of St. Leonard's," but is

willful and spoiled. Her sister Jeanie has little control over the motherless girl, who secretly frequents dances and other gatherings abhorred by her father. Finally in an effort to curb Effie, she is sent to Edinburgh to serve in the shop of Mrs. Saddletree, a kinswoman; but after a few months the girl comes back home and her sister learns for the first time that Effie has been wronged by some unknown man under promise of marriage. The same day officers of justice come with a warrant for the unfortunate girl's arrest on the charge of child-murder.

She is conveyed to the Tolbooth Prison, Edinburgh (locally called the "Heart of Midlothian") and while awaiting trial there is afforded opportunity to escape during the outbreak of the Porteous Riot. This uprising is directed against a captain of guards who had fired into a mob on the former occasion of a public execution; and the mob now wreaks vengeance by storming the Tolbooth and dragging Porteous away to death. Effie is urged to escape through the open door, by one who proves later to be her lover, but is indifferent to her fate and refuses.

Butler now appears upon the scene, and at once takes keen interest in obtaining her release. On his way to Jeanie's home he is met by a mysterious stranger who sends a message to her, bidding her meet him that night if she would aid her sister. She does so, and her interviewer proves to be her sister's betrayer, a certain outlaw, Robertson, who is now sought by the officers of Edinburgh for complicity in the Porteous Riot. Butler guides the officers to the rendezvous, but the outlaw escapes. He has, however, urged Jeanie to bear false witness in her sister's interest, at the trial; but Jeanie is deaf to his threats and also to her family's entreaties, and will not perjure herself. Effie is found guilty, although she insists that she knows nothing of the fate of her infant, and is sentenced to death. Jeanie at once determines to go to London and petition the Queen. She accepts a loan of money from Dumbiedikes, while Butler gives her a letter of recommendation to the Duke of Argyle. Armed with these she sets out on foot.

The first part of the journey is pursued without mishap; but beyond York Jeanie falls into the hands of two outlaws who

convey her to the haunt of Meg Murdockson, an evil crone, and her insane daughter Madge Wildfire. It develops that Madge also has been wronged by Robertson, and her mother desires to thwart Jeanie's mission through motives of self-interest. But the old hag is seized by officers the next morning, and the crazed Madge conducts Jeanie to the neighboring village of Willingham, where their presence at church creates a sensation. Mr. Staunton, the rector, sends for Jeanie after service, and at his house she discovers that his son George Staunton, now ill, is none other than Robertson himself. The young man makes a clean breast of his wickedness to her, and offers to aid her in her mission and make every atonement to her sister.

The remainder of the way is made more easily by post and coach. Jeanie obtains an interview with Argyle, who is favorably impressed by her appearance and story. He conducts her into the presence of Queen Caroline, who, in turn is finally won over by her pathetic appeal. The Queen gives her a handsome gift as a mark of favor, and later sends word by the Duke that the pardon is granted upon condition that Ef-

fie banish herself from Scotland for a period of fourteen years. Argyle himself then arranges for Jeanie's return journey, which is made in comfort and safety, but marked by one unpleasant incident. As Jeanie's party approach Carlisle a hanging is in progress, and she learns from Madge Wildfire that Meg Murdockson is being put to death as a witch. The mob now seizes upon the mad girl and ducks her in a pond. Jeanie tries to save her, but in vain, and can only follow her to a hospital where the victim expires from the effects of the ill usage.

The Duke's kindness does not cease with Jeanie's escort home. He secures the services of her father at a comfortable living on his own ducal estate; and he likewise becomes interested in Butler and places him as minister in a neighboring church. Instead of returning to her former home, Jeanie is conducted to the Duke's domains, where she is surprised and overjoyed to meet both father and lover. Not long thereafter, she and Butler are happily married. She also learns, upon her return, that Effie has disappeared three days after her release from prison—presumably elop-

ing with her former lover. Effie herself soon finds opportunity for a secret conference with her sister, when she assures Jeanie that George Staunton, now her lawful husband, has forsaken his bad habits and assumed his right name. The pair go abroad, and nothing more is heard of them for a long period.

Fourteen years pass by. Effie becomes Lady Staunton, through her husband's accession to the baronetcy, and is a leader in London court life. After her father's death, she pays a visit to Jeanie, in the hope of tracing her lost child who, (Meg Murdockson has confessed) was not killed but sold to the bandits. Sir George also takes part in this search, and in an encounter with these outlaws is slain, and it is believed, by this same unknown son. The boy, an untutored savage, escapes captivity through the connivance of Jeanie, and sails to America, where he joins an Indian tribe and is lost to view.

Lady Staunton eventually ends her days in a convent. Jeanie and her husband live quiet but happy lives, with their three children.

WAVERLEY

OR, 'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE

First novel
Published anonymously[1] in 1814, and giving its name to the entire series of later works.

SCENE: Various parts of England and Scotland.

TIME: 1745.

1 Scott preserved his anonymity to this and all succeeding novels, more or less successfully, until 1826.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

BALLENKEIROCH, *adherent to* MacIvor.

FALCONER OF BALMAWHAPPLE, Jacobite *laird.*

DONALD BEAN LEAN, Highland *freebooter; alias* Ruthven the Peddler.

ALICE BEAN LEAN, *his daughter.*

COMTE DE BEAUJEU, French *aide to* Pretender.

CALLUM BEG, *page to* MacIvor.

COSMO COMYNE BRADWARDINE, *baron of* Tully-Veolan.

ROSE BRADWARDINE, *his daughter.*

CATHLEEN, *maid to* Flora MacIvor.

CLIPPURSE, *lawyer.*

SIR JOHN COPE, English *general.*

EBENEZER CRUICKSHANKS, Scotch *landlord.*

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, English *commander.*

LAIRD DUCHRAN, AND FAMILY, *relatives of the* Bradwardines.

DUNCAN DUROCH, *clansman to* Bean Lean.

MRS. FLOCKHART, Scotch *landlady.*

COLONEL GARDINER, *head of* Waverley's *regiment.*

DAVID GELLATLEY, *half-witted servant to* Bradwardine.

JANET GELLATLEY, *his mother.*

GIFTED GILFILLAN, *leader of* Cameronians.

JOHN HEATHERBLUTTER, *gamekeeper to* Bradwardine.

JOHN HODGES, *servant to* Waverley.
HUMPHREY HOUGHTON, *sergeant under* Waverley.
JAMES OF THE NEEDLE, *tailor to* MacIvor.
JAMIE JINKER, *lieutenant under* Balmawhapple.
JACOB JOPSON, *farmer.*
CICELY JOPSON, *his daughter.*
BULLSEGG OF KILLANCUREIT, *neighbor to* Bradwardine.
LOCHIEL, Highland *chieftain.*
EVAN DHU MACCOMBICH, *foster brother and bodyguard to* MacIvor.
FERGUS MACIVOR, Jacobite *chieftain; also called* VICH IAN VOHR, *and* GLENNAQUOITCH.
FLORA MACIVOR, *his sister.*
LUCKIE MACLEARY, *tavern hostess.*
MACMURROUGH, *minstrel to* MacIvor.
BAILIE DUNCAN MACWHEEBLE, *steward to* Bradwardine.
DUGALD MAHONY, Highland *soldier.*
MAJOR WILLIAM MELVILLE, *military magistrate.*
REV. MORTON, Presbyterian *clergyman.*
JOHN MUCKLEWRATH, Scotch *blacksmith.*
MRS. MUCKLEWRATH, *his wife.*
MRS. NOSEBAG, *wife of an army officer; a gossip.*
PEMBROKE, *tutor to* Waverley.
ALICK POLWARTH, *servant to* Waverley.
REV. RUBRICK, Scotch *clergyman.*
ALEXANDER SAUNDERSON, *butler to* Bradwardine.
SPONTOON, *servant to* Talbot.
FRANK STANLEY, *nephew to* Talbot.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART, *the* "Chevalier" and "Young Pretender"; *head of* Jacobite *uprising.*
DONALD STUART, Jacobite *officer.*
CECILIA STUBBS, *daughter to an* English *squire.*
COLONEL PHILIP TALBOT, English *officer.*
LADY EMILY TALBOT, *his wife.*
LUCY TALBOT, *his sister.*
REV. TWIGTYTHE, *clergyman.*
UNA, *maid to* Flora MacIvor.
SIR EVERARD WAVERLEY, English *lord of* Waverley-Honour.
RACHEL WAVERLEY, *his sister.*
RICHARD WAVERLEY, *his brother.*
EDWARD WAVERLEY, *son to* Richard, *and heir to* Sir Everard; *hero of novel.*
EDWARD WILLIAMS, *a young farmer.*

English *and* Scotch soldiers *and* citizens; clansmen, farmers, officers, ladies, servants.

ARGUMENT

"Waverley" is noteworthy not only in being the author's first novel, but also because it gives a fine panorama of an important historic period. The story is written around the Jacobite insurrection of 1745, led by Prince Charles Edward Stuart in the endeavor to place his exiled father upon the English throne. It deals closely with Scotch people and customs.

Edward Waverley, the hero, is a young English gentleman, prospective heir to his uncle's large estate. As a means of completing his education, he is sent with a captain's commission to join the regiment of Colonel Gardiner, stationed in Scotland. Affairs in camp not being of warlike nature at this time, he obtains an extended leave of absence, to visit his uncle's friend, Bradwardine, baron of an estate at Tully-Veolan. Several weeks are spent with the worthy old Scotch veteran and his pretty daughter, Rose. At this juncture the baron's cattle are driven off by Donald Bean Lean's band of freebooters, and a

"go-between" visits the baron to obtain "blackmail" for their return. Prompted by curiosity, Edward journeys into the hills with this agent, spends a night at Donald's camp, and learns that this and other bands are under the authority of a powerful chief, Fergus Mac Ivor. Edward avails himself of this opportunity to visit Fergus, and a strong friendship springs up between the two young men; while the Scotchman's high-spirited sister, Flora, arouses a more ardent passion in the visitor's heart. Both the Mac Ivors prove to be arch Jacobites, actively engaged in furthering the cause of Prince Charles Stuart, the "Pretender," who has secretly landed in Scotland. Under guise of holding a general hunting meet, Mac Ivor summons a force of several hundred armed men to meet the Prince. Waverley accompanies them on the hunt, without suspecting its political intent, but meets with a slight accident and does not end the journey.

Meanwhile, as afterwards develops, Colonel Gardiner, his commanding officer, despatches several letters to Waverley, ordering his return to his regiment. These letters are intercepted, and Edward is sus-

pected of treasonable doings by his colonel. However, the first intimation of trouble which reaches him is a peremptory recall and the published news that he has been relieved of command. Smarting under the injustice, Waverley is on the point of yielding to Mac Ivor's persuasion to cast his lot with the insurgents, when the wise counsel of Flora gives him caution. She also prudently refuses to listen to Waverley as a suitor, because of the dangerous political situation, in which she shows all the unselfish enthusiasm of a fanatic.

A letter from Rose Bradwardine warning him of danger threatening himself from the royal soldiers, and other epistles from home advising Whig principles, leave the young man at sea as to his next actions. But fate allows him no choice. In attempting to proceed to Edinburgh, he becomes involved in a fracas with a blacksmith, and is haled before a local magistrate, when his identity is revealed. The magistrate gives him into the custody of a Cameronian captain, with instructions to deliver him over to the governor of Stirling Castle. On the way thither, a small band of Highlanders under Donald Bean Lean effect a daring

rescue of the prisoner. Waverley, slightly wounded, is conveyed to a mountain hut and nursed to health and ransomed from the outlaws by an unknown lady. When fit for travel he is escorted to Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, and presented by Mac Ivor to Prince Charles Stuart. Waverley swears allegiance to the Jacobite cause and is girded with the Prince's own sword, and informed that a battle with the English army is imminent. That night, however, is devoted to a ball, where the young Englishman has the painful pleasure of again meeting Flora Mac Ivor, who remains unapproachable, and of renewing his friendship with Rose Bradwardine who, on her part, cherishes a warmer regard for him.

The next day the Highland army with the Prince at its head encounters the English at Preston and puts the latter to flight. Waverley distinguishes himself in the engagement, besides saving the life of Colonel Talbot, his uncle's warm friend. From him Edward learns that both his uncle and his father are attainted with treason. Talbot is given into the custody of Waverley for a few weeks, until a pass is obtained for the return of the prisoner.

The Prince now resolves to attempt a march through England, in the hope that many English Whigs will rally to his support, as the Scotch Jacobites have done. But his hopes are doomed to disappointment, and after a few brilliant but indecisive engagements, a retreat is ordered. Waverley and his friend Fergus quarrel, during this march, on account of a misunderstanding in regard to Flora, Waverley having abandoned his suit for the hand of that cold-blooded lady, in favor of Rose Bradwardine. Later the friends are reconciled—on the eve of a skirmish at Clifton, when Fergus is taken prisoner and Edward is cut off from his troops.

Unable to rejoin the Scotch army which is now in full retreat, Edward makes his way to London, where he is sheltered by Colonel Talbot, who advises him to remain in hiding until a pardon can be secured. A return to Scotland is decided upon, not only for the fugitive's own safety, but also to enable him to obtain tidings of his friends. He learns that Fergus is in prison awaiting trial, his sister being near him. Hard by Tully-Veolan he finds Bradwardine in hiding, and discovers that Rose

was formerly instrumental in his escape at Bean Lean's hands. Rose herself is now sheltered by relatives.

Colonel Talbot, meanwhile, has succeeded in obtaining Waverley's pardon; and a similar paper arriving for the baron, the two pay a visit to Rose, who is not reluctant to obey her father's wish and bestow her hand upon Waverley. The latter then hurries to Carlisle, in the hope of aiding the prisoner Fergus; but arrives in time only to hear sentence of death pronounced upon him. Edward has the sad satisfaction of a final visit with him, and another with Flora, who, broken-hearted, is on the point of entering a French convent. He now returns to his uncle's home, to make his nuptial plans. The formalities of his pardon having ended, the wedding of Edward and Rose takes place some two months later. Not the least joy of this occasion lies in the fact that the baron's estate, recently sacked by the soldiery and taken out of his possession, has been restored and returned to him, through the joint efforts of Waverley, Talbot, and the faithful steward, Bailie Mac Wheeble.

REDGAUNTLET

A TALE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Nineteenth novel; published in 1824.

SCENE: Scotland and Northern England.

TIME: 1763.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

AMBROSE, *servant to the* Arthurets.
ANGELICA ARTHURET, SERAPHINA ARTHURET } Jacobite *adherents.*
BLINKINSOP, *smuggler.*
FATHER BUONAVENTURE, *assumed name of* Charles Edward Stuart.
SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, English *commander.*
JEM COLLIER, *smuggler.*
BENJIE COLTHRED, *a young cowherd;* Nixon's *spy.*
JOE CRACKENTHORP, *innkeeper and smuggler.*
DOLL CRACKENTHORP, *his daughter.*
WILLIAM CROSBIE, *provost of* Dumfries.
JENNY CROSBIE, *his wife.*
JOHN DAVIES, *superintendent of* Geddes' *fisheries.*
DORCAS, *servant to* Redgauntlet.
NANTY EWART, *captain of smuggling vessel.*
NICHOLAS FAGGOT, *clerk to* Foxley.
ALEXANDER FAIRFORD, Edinburgh *lawyer.*
ALAN FAIRFORD, *his son; friend to* Latimer.
SQUIRE FOXLEY, *a country justice.*
RICHARD GARDENER, *servant to the* Arthurets.
JOSHUA GEDDES, Quaker *fisheries owner.*
RACHEL GEDDES, *his sister.*
SIR RICHARD GLENDALE, *a* Jacobite *leader.*
SAMUEL GRIFFITHS, *guardian to* Latimer.
DR. GRUMBALL, *an* Oxford *divine and* Jacobite.
JEPHSON, *smuggler.*

WILL LAMPLUGH, *smuggler.*
DARSIE LATIMER; *see* REDGAUNTLET.
JACK LOWTHER, *smuggler.*
MACKELLAR, *a* Jacobite.
MRS. MARTIN, *a fishing village belle.*
PATRICK MAXWELL, *Laird of* Summertrees.
MEREDITH, *a* Welsh Jacobite.
MABEL MOFFAT, *servant to* Redgauntlet.
CRISTAL NIXON, *servant to* Redgauntlet.
PETER PEEBLES, *a pauper litigant.*
PENGWINION, *a* Cornish Jacobite.
EDWARD HUGH REDGAUNTLET, *known as* HERRIES OF BIRRENSWORK; *a fanatical* Jacobite.
SIR ARTHUR DARSIE REDGAUNTLET, *his nephew; long known as* Darsie Latimer.
LILIAS REDGAUNTLET, *niece to* Edward *and sister to* Darsie.
JOHN ROBERTS, *smuggler.*
JOB RUTLEDGE, *smuggler.*
SAM SKELTON, *smuggler.*
WILLIE STEENSON, *a blind fiddler, known as* "WANDERING WILLIE."
MAGGIE STEENSON, *his wife.*
PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART, *the* Pretender.
TOUGH, *a lawyer.*
THOMAS TRUMBULL, *smuggler.*
MRS. WALKINSHAW, *mistress to* Charles Stuart.
JAMES WILKINSON, *servant to* Fairford.

Fishers, smugglers, citizens, court officers, Jacobite leaders, servants.

ARGUMENT

In a historical sense "Redgauntlet" is a sequel to "Waverley." It takes up the action some eighteen years later, at "that point of time when the Chevalier Charles Edward, though fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, was yet meditating a second attempt, which could scarcely have been more hopeless than his first."

Mr. Alexander Fairford, a worthy advocate of Edinburgh, has received into his home, for his son Alan's sake, an impulsive young man known as Darsie Latimer. Darsie has an ample income and is assured of a legacy upon reaching the age of twenty-five; but meanwhile knows nothing of his family history and is warned not to venture into England. The two young men have a David and Jonathan affection, although Mr. Fairford eyes Darsie's harum-scarum tendencies with disapproval. Alan enters the law, while Darsie sets forth on a jaunt to Dumfries, writing back chatty letters to his friend, who replies in kind.

At Solway Firth, Darsie escapes the dangers of tide and quicksand by the intervention of a taciturn stranger, who conducts him grudgingly to an out-of-the-way and mysterious home, where Darsie is sheltered for the night. The host is known by the fishers thereabout as the "Laird," and his only seeming relative is a niece, Lilias. Darsie suspects him of being a Jacobite refugee of good birth.

Shortly afterward, Alan receives a visit from a veiled lady in a green mantle, who asks him to warn Darsie of unknown dangers and urge him to return to Edinburgh. Darsie lingers, however, in the Dumfries neighborhood, attracted by the mysterious Lilias, whom he meets again at a fishers' dance, and recognizes by her green mantle as the same person who sent the warning through Alan. She now gives him a second warning and gentle reproof for his idle conduct, but both only confirm him in his present course. He has been visiting Joshua Geddes, a Quaker, who incurs the Laird's wrath on account of certain fishing nets. A riot ensues on the part of the Laird's followers, when the fishing station is attacked, and Darsie is taken prisoner.

Word of this trouble reaches Alan just in time to spoil his maiden effort in court, inasmuch as he precipitately drops his case and starts out to seek his friend.

While suffering from a wound on the head, Darsie is conveyed by the Laird to another part of the country and kept in restraint. Darsie succeeds, however, in getting a hearing before a local magistrate, at which some important details of his own and his captor's history are disclosed. The latter is none other than Herries of Birrenswork, a descendant of the house of Redgauntlet, to which, it is intimated, Darsie himself belongs. The young man is now conducted on an unknown mission by Redgauntlet, during which he is compelled to wear female attire, by way of disguise. Lilias likewise goes upon this journey, and is given opportunity to tell the astonished young man that he is her own brother, and Redgauntlet their uncle. Darsie himself, she informs him, is the actual head of the house, and his title is Sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet. He has been brought up an orphan, in ignorance of his rank, because of his mother's fear lest he fall under the Jacobite uncle's fanatical

leadership. This uncle, however, having now got Darsie under his power, resolves to hold him by fair means or foul, in order to throw the full weight of the family influence in the scale with the Pretender's cause. It is intimated that a new uprising in the latter's behalf is in immediate contemplation.

While these events are forward, Alan Fairford has met with a variety of experiences in his search for the missing Darsie. Finally he is carried on board a small smuggling vessel to the home of the Misses Arthuret, where he is nursed through a fever. These two ardent Jacobite ladies are just then sheltering a supposed priest, Father Buonaventure, who has a conference with Alan and entrusts him with a mysterious letter to Redgauntlet. Alan meets the latter at a tavern and delivers the missive, but does not recognize his friend Darsie through his feminine disguise.

The tavern is, in fact, the rendezvous of the Jacobite leaders called together by Redgauntlet to foment civil war. He now learns from Alan's letter that Prince Charles Edward himself is near, travelling

under the alias of Father Buonaventure. The Prince is summoned to attend the meeting, when an unfortunate dispute arises in regard to matters which he chooses to think merely personal. His Jacobite friends become disaffected, and are thrown into further confusion by the news that General Campbell of the English army has been apprised of their meeting (through the treachery of Nixon, Redgauntlet's servant), and is now at hand with a body of troops. Campbell presently enters the room unattended, and disperses the gathering by offering a general amnesty. He allows the Pretender to embark upon the smuggling vessel unmolested, after this unhappy Prince takes final leave of all of his adherents. Redgauntlet alone will not part with the Wanderer, but follows him to France and there enters a monastery.

Before embarking, however, Redgauntlet begs his nephew's pardon for all the discomforts thrust upon him, and commends him to the friendly offices of General Campbell. Later, restored to his family title and fortune, Darsie is presented by the General to the King. It only re-

mains to add that his devoted friend Alan and the no less devoted sister, Lilias, are wedded a few months after these events.

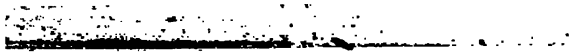
GUY MANNERING

OR, THE ASTROLOGER

Second novel; published in 1815.

SCENE: Various parts of Scotland and Northern England. (Reference is also made to India and Holland.)

TIME: 1744–1765.



CAST OF CHARACTERS

MRS. ALLAN, *housekeeper to* Mannering.
GILES BAILLIE, *gypsy.*
BARNES, *servant to* Mannering.
DEACON BEARCLIFF, *villager.*
GODFREY BERTRAM, *Laird of* Ellangowan.
MRS. BERTRAM, *his wife.*
HENRY BERTRAM, *their son; long known as* VANBEST BROWN.
LUCY BERTRAM, *their daughter.*
MARGARET BERTRAM, *their kinswoman.*
VANBEST BROWN, *smuggler; also alias of* Henry Bertram.
COCKBURN, *innkeeper.*
CORSAND, *justice.*
CAPTAIN DELASERRE, *friend to* Henry Bertram.
ANDREW ("DANDIE") DINMONT, *stock farmer.*
AILIE DINMONT, *his wife.*
DRIVER, *clerk to* Pleydell.
GABRIEL FAA, *gypsy.*
JOHN FEATHERHEAD, *member of* Parliament.
JANET GIBSON, *servant to* Margaret Bertram.
GILBERT GLOSSIN, *agent for* Godfrey Bertram.
DIRK HATTERAICK, *smuggler.*
SIR ROBERT HAZLEWOOD, *country justice.*
CHARLES HAZLEWOOD, *his son.*
JOE HODGES, *innkeeper.*

LUCKIE HOWATSON, *midwife.*
JOCK JABOS, *coach driver.*
FRANCIS KENNEDY, *revenue officer.*
SIR THOMAS KITTLECOURT, *member of* Parliament.
MRS. MACCANDLISH, *tavern hostess.*
DAVID MACGUFFOG, *jailor.*
MRS. MACGUFFOG, *his wife.*
MACMORLAN, *a sheriff-substitute.*
MRS. MACMORLAN, *his wife.*
COLONEL GUY MANNERING, *retired* English *officer.*
JULIA MANNERING, *his daughter.*
MEG MERRILIES, *gypsy fortune-teller; nurse and protector of* Henry Bertram.
ARTHUR MERVYN, *friend to* Mannering.
MRS. MERVYN, *his wife.*
TIB. MUMPS, *tavern hostess.*
PAULUS PLEYDELL, Edinburgh *lawyer.*
PETER PROTOCOL, *executor and trustee.*
REBECCA, *maid to* Margaret Bertram.
DOMINIE ABEL SAMPSON, *tutor to the* Bertram *children; librarian to* Mannering.
SKREIGH, *village precentor.*
JOHN WILSON, *groom to* Godfrey Bertram.

Smugglers, gypsies, fishermen, villagers, soldiers, servants.

ARGUMENT

The second novel written by Scott turned aside from the path of history, so successfully followed in "Waverley," and dealt no less happily with private scenes and characters. Some of the most enduring and popular types in the author's entire gallery are to be found in "Guy Mannering."

Godfrey Bertram, the easy-going laird of the Ellengowan estate, whose hearthstone is open to vagrant and gentleman alike, shelters a young Englishman of good family during a night when an heir is born to Ellangowan. The vistor, Guy Mannering, knows the rudiments of the discredited science of astrology, and—partly out of curiosity, partly to gratify the father's whim—casts the horoscope of the infant. The prediction shows three periods of baleful influence upon the child, beginning at five years and ending at twenty-one—the last period strangely coinciding with a storm-centre prophesied for Mannering's

promised wife. Disturbed by these coincidences, Mannering absolves astrology henceforth, and in order to avoid the possibility of influencing his host's son, he writes and seals the prediction, with instructions that it be left unopened until after the child's fifth birthday. The next day he departs, and soon after enters military service in India, where he attains the rank of Colonel.

The simple-minded Bertram meanwhile sows the seeds of his own undoing. Being appointed a local justice, he proceeds sternly against all vagrants, smugglers, and gypsies whom he has hitherto harbored. The gypsies are evicted from their freehold, and one of their band, Meg Merrilies, a woman of strong personality and commanding presence, launches a warning that is almost a curse upon the roof of Ellangowan. She has previously been devoted to the family, however, having told a fortune for the young heir which tallied with Mannering's forecast, and later endeavored to shield the boy from harm. But she is at once suspected of having kidnapped him when he disappears mysteriously on his fifth birthday. Popular doubt lies be-

tween her and a band of smugglers who have a brush with revenue officers hard by the estate, at this same time.

Nearly seventeen years pass by. Bertram, a widower, broken in spirit, rears his surviving child, a daughter Lucy. Nothing has ever been heard of his son. Finally Bertram falls into the clutches of Glossin, an unprincipled lawyer, who is on the point of defrauding him of his property. At this juncture, Colonel Mannering returns from India, where he has lost his wife at the time foretold in the prediction. Recalling the coincidence, he seeks Bertram, who expires on the day of his arrival and the sale of the estate. Mannering is prevented from buying in the property, by being suddenly called to England, and Glossin obtains possession of it. The Colonel, however, buys a neighboring estate and invites Lucy to become a companion of his own daughter, Julia, at the same time establishing as his librarian Bertram's faithful retainer, Dominie Sampson.

In India Mannering had quarreled and fought with a young subaltern, known as Captain Brown, whose lineage was obscure. Brown follows him to England as a secret

suitor of Julia, and eventually makes his way to their Scottish home. Travelling thither he finds two valuable allies in Dandie Dinmont—a bluff, hearty farmer—and Meg Merrilies, the gypsy. Meg seems to recognize him, and befriends him in her hovel against members of her band. She then exacts from him a promise that he shall answer a future summons from her. After leaving Meg, Brown meets Julia in company with Lucy Bertram and the latter's admirer, Charles Hazlewood. A misunderstanding arises between the two young men, and Hazlewood is accidentally wounded by a gunshot. Brown is forced to flee the country, but this mishap is laid at the door of certain smugglers who have lately made an attack upon the Mannering home.

At this juncture, Dirk Hatteraick, long a fugitive, resumes his smuggling operations in Scotland. Glossin confers with him and lays a trap to catch Brown, who has been recognized by Meg and others as the long-lost Henry Bertram of Ellangowan. Brown—or Bertram—soon after lands upon his own estate, but in ignorance of his identity. He is seized by Glossin, impris-

oned, and liberated by a night attack of smugglers. Through Meg's connivance he is brought to Colonel Mannering's house, where the tangled skein of events is speedily unravelled. Pleydell, the Edinburgh advocate, takes charge of the case; Bertram's identity is clearly established; and he is received generally with open arms. The next day Meg summons him to follow her, with Dinmont and Hazlewood. The four surprise Hatteraick in his secret lair and overpower him. In the struggle, Meg receives her death wound. Hatteraick and Glossin are imprisoned, and the smuggler thereupon kills his confederate and commits suicide.

The way is thus made clear for Bertram to assume his rightful estate and title. His marriage to Julia, and Hazlewood's to Lucy complete the general happiness.

THE HIGHLAND WIDOW

Short Story
Published in 1827, in the First Series of
"Chronicles of the Canongate."

SCENE: Highlands of Scotland.

TIME: 1765–1770.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

MARTHA BETHUNE BALLIOL, *relator of story, and a befriender of the "Widow."*

ALLAN BREACK CAMERON, *sergeant of* MacTavish's *regiment.*

GREEN COLIN CAMPBELL, *captain of* MacTavish's *regiment.*

CHRYSTAL CROFTANGRY, *friend to whom* Mrs. Balliol *relates her story.*

DONALD MACLEISH, *guide to* Mrs. Balliol.

MILES MACPHADRAICK, *recruiting agent.*

ELSPAT MACTAVISH, *the* "Highland Widow"; *wife of a former cateran.*

HAMISH MACTAVISH, *her son, an enlisted soldier.*

MICHAEL TYRIE, *clergyman.*

Regiment of soldiers, villagers.

ARGUMENT

"The Highland Widow" is the first of three short stories grouped together as the first series of "Chronicles of the Canongate." The "Chronicles" also contain an elaborate prelude, dealing with the wild habits and varying fortunes of a certain Chrystal Croftangry, to whom the present story is related by his friend and literary adviser, Mrs. Balliol.

Up to the time of the Pretender, in 1745, freebooting and other lawless habits had been condoned in Scotland; but with the crushing of his uprising come days of law and order which gradually extend into the remote Highlands. One of the most celebrated caterans, or cattle-lifters, Mac Tavish Mohr, is finally slain while resisting arrest. His warlike spouse flees with her infant son, whom she endeavors to rear into the old ideas of clannish raids and bloodshed. But as he reaches young manhood, Hamish has the good sense to perceive that the old era is at an end. He therefore makes a virtue of necessity and enlists in a

regiment of Scottish troops destined to fight the French in America. He is given a six-day furlough, to bid his mother farewell, but she fiercely combats his "subjugation." Finding, however, that both threats and entreaties are powerless against his settled purpose, she gives him a sleeping draught which causes him to exceed the time of his furlough.

When a squad of soldiers comes to arrest him, Hamish kills the sergeant. The offender is removed to military prison and at once sentenced and put to death. His mother, driven to frenzy, lives as a hermit the rest of her days, and on the night of her death disappears in a manner none is able to discover.

THE SURGEON'S DAUGHTER

Novelette
Published in 1827, in the First Series of
"Chronicles of the Canongate."

SCENE: Scotland, Isle of Wight, India.

TIME: 1750–1775.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

BARAK EL HADJI, *an* Indian *fakir.*
DR. ESDALE, *army surgeon.*
FATHER GOODRICHE, Catholic *priest.*
DR. GIDEON GRAY, Scotch *surgeon.*
MRS. JEAN GRAY, *his wife.*
MENIE (MARION) GRAY, *their daughter.*
DR. ADAM HARTLEY, *army surgeon.*
THOMAS HILLARY, *law clerk and, afterwards, recruiting agent.*
HYDER ALI, Indian *rajah.*
BETTY JAMIESON, *nurse to* Middlemas.
LAWFORD, Scotch *town clerk.*
RICHARD MIDDLEMAS, *natural son to* Tresham; *protégé of* Dr. Gray.
MATTHIAS DE MONÇADA, Portuguese Jew *and* banker.
ZILIA DE MONÇADA, *his daughter; see* MRS. TRESHAM.
ADELA MONTREVILLE, *adventuress.*
PAUPIAH, Indian *secretary.*
CAPTAIN SEELENCOOPER, *hospital superintendent.*
LUCKIE SIMSON, Scoth *nurse.*
TIPPOO SAIB, *son to* Hyder Ali.
RICHARD TRESHAM, Jacobite *plotter and afterwards, general in service of* East India Company, *under name of* Witherington.

MRS. ZILIA TRESHAM, *his wife; née* Monçada.
WINTER, *servant to* Tresham.
GENERAL WITHERINGTON, *alias of* Tresham.

Scotch crones, villagers, *and* gentry; East India company officials, privates, *and* servants; English residents *in* India; East Indian natives, fakirs, servants, courtiers, *etc.*

ARGUMENT

"The Surgeon's Daughter" is chiefly remarkable for its disregard of the unities of time and place. Though one of the shorter novels, its action extends through more than a quarter of a century, involving a great variety of characters and scenes widely remote, in all of which action the "Daughter" herself is little more than a lay figure.

Dr. Gideon Gray, an estimable Scotch village surgeon, gives professional attention in his home to a masked lady, to whom a son is born. The lady proves to be Zilia de Monçada, daughter of a proud Portuguese Jew, who soon after reclaims her, but leaves her illegitimate child in the care of the surgeon. He is christened Richard Middlemas—the last being the name of the village—and grows up under the good practitioner's roof with more or less exaggerated ideas of his obscure parentage. The surgeon's only daughter, Menie, is his constant playmate, and when the two young

people are barely grown they plight their troth.

Acting upon Monçada's advice, Gray educates Richard into the practice of medicine, but the proud youth inwardly revolts against so humble a calling—his mind having been filled with ideas of a career in India, through the artful talk of Tom Hillary, a trickster. Another apprentice of Dr. Gray, Adam Hartley, endeavors to point out to his quondam friend Richard the folly and ingratitude of his conduct. Hartley has also sought the hand of Menie, but being refused enters the service of the East India Company, rises in his profession, and is transferred to India. While still in England, however, he rescues Richard from the clutches of Hillary, and introduces him to General Witherington (*alias* Tresham), who proves to be the young man's father. The shock of the discovery, coupled with Richard's intemperate language, kills the General's wife, formerly Zilia de Monçada.

Richard, again cut adrift by his infuriated father, goes as a soldier to India, where his reckless, unprincipled disposition leads him into many unsavory deeds

—duelling, intrigues, treachery—until he is drummed out of the service. His crowning act of baseness is to lure Menie Gray, now an orphan, to India, ostensibly for marriage, but actually to give her to an Indian Prince. The plot is foiled by Hartley, who rescues Menie at the last moment and conducts her to safety. Richard is trampled to death by an elephant. Hartley dies not long thereafter of a contagion. The surgeon's daughter returns to Scotland and devotes her after life to charity.

THE TAPESTRIED CHAMBER

OR, THE LADY IN THE SACQUE

Minor tale
Published in 1828, as one of a group of three sketches.

SCENE: Rural England.

TIME: 1782.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

GENERAL RICHARD BROWNE, *army officer.*
LORD FRANK WOODVILLE, *his friend.*

Visitors *to* Woodville Castle; servants; ghost *of the* "Lady in the Sacque."

ARGUMENT

This short story deals with the supernatural, and is supposedly related to the author by a young lady of his acquaintance.

After the surrender of Cornwallis in America, General Browne, who has participated in the Virginia campaign, returns to England on an extended furlough. Chancing to pass the estate of Lord Woodville, a former schoolmate, he is induced to stop for a visit. As other guests are also present, the host offers him, with some apologies, a tapestried chamber fitted in the style of a bygone day, but yet comfortable and attractive. The next morning the General seems distraught and insists upon leaving immediately. Pressed for an explanation, he reluctantly tells his friend that the apparition of a fiendish-looking old woman dressed in a handsome flowing sacque has visited his room. Lord Woodville then admits that an ancestress of his was noted for unnatural crimes, and that

common report has credited the tapestried chamber with being haunted by her ghost. He adds that, being a skeptic upon all such matters, he was induced to try upon his friend the experiment of a night's sojourn there. The room is thenceforth walled up completely from the rest of the castle.

THE TWO DROVERS

Short story
Published in 1827, in the First Series of
"Chronicles of the Canongate."

SCENE: Border counties of Scotland and England.

TIME: 1790.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

JOHN FLEECEBUMPKIN, *bailiff to* Squire Ireby.
RALPH HESKETT, English *innkeeper.*
DAME HESKETT, *his* Scotch *wife.*
SQUIRE IREBY, Cumbrian *landowner.*
JANET OF TOMAHOURICH, Scotch *sybil.*
ROBIN OIG M'COMBICH, Highland *drover.*
HUGH MORRISON, Lowland *drover.*
HARRY WAKEFIELD, English *drover.*

English jurge *and* jury; Scotch *and* English villagers.

ARGUMENT

This short story, included within the first series of "Chronicles of the Canongate," relates to the differing codes of honor of Scotch and English, at the close of the eighteenth century.

Robin Oig M'Combich, a sturdy Scotch drover of good reputation, is on terms of intimacy with Harry Wakefield, a quick-tempered English drover. On leaving his home to drive a large herd across country to the English markets, Robin is warned by the sybil Janet to leave his dirk behind, as she "sees English blood upon it." To silence her croakings, he therefore lends it to Morrison, a fellow drover. On the journey Robin falls in with his friend Harry as usual, and all goes well until they reach Cumberland, where an unlucky dispute arises over the acquisition of the same pasture by both herds. Robin is willing to arbitrate the matter, but Harry, goaded forward by the taunts of tavern cronies, lays violent hands upon him and fells him to the floor. The aggressor then deems their

dispute at an end and is eager to become friends again, but the Scotchman is touched mortally in his pride, hastens to Morrison for his dirk, and with it instantly kills his opponent. He then submits quietly to the constable's authority, is taken to trial, and sentenced to death.

"He met his fate with great firmness, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. But he repelled indignantly the observations of those who accused him of attacking an unarmed man. 'I give a life for the life I took,' he said, 'and what can I do more?' "

THE ANTIQUARY

Third novel; published in 1816.

Scene: Fifeshire, Scotland.

Time: 1795.

THE ANTIQUARY

Third novel; published in 1816.

SCENE: Fifeshire, Scotland.

TIME: 1795.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

RINGAN AIKWOOD, Catholic *prelate of* Knockwinnock.
THE "ANTIQUARY"; *see* OLDBUCK.
REV. BLATTERGOWL, Presbyterian *preacher.*
ALISON BRECK, *fishwoman.*
CALVERT, *groom to* Glenallan.
JACOB CAXON, *barber.*
JENNY CAXON, *his daughter.*
HERMAN DOUSTERSWIVEL, *mining agent.*
GERALDIN; *see* LOVEL.
EARL OF GLENALLAN, Catholic *nobleman.*
MRS. HADOWAY, *landlady to* Lovel.
MRS. HEUKBANE, *village gossip.*
LESLEY, *friend and second to* M'Intyre.
BAILIE LITTLEJOHN, *magistrate.*
WILLIAM LOVEL, *assumed name of* Major Neville (Lord Geraldin)), *long-lost son to* Glenallan.
MRS. MACLEUCHAR, *shopkeeper.*
FRANCIS MACROW, *porter to* Glenallan.
CAPTAIN HECTOR M'INTYRE, *army officer; nephew to* Oldbuck.
MARY M'INTYRE, *his sister.*
MAILSETTER, *postmaster.*
MRS. MAILSETTER, *his wife.*
DAVID MAILSETTER, *their son.*
MONKBARNS; *see* OLDBUCK.

ELSPETH MUCKLEBACKIT, *aged fisherwoman, formerly servant to the* Glenallan *house.*
SAUNDERS MUCKLEBACKIT, *her son, a fisherman.*
MARGARET MUCKLEBACKIT, *his wife.*
STEPHEN ("STEENIE") MUCKLEBACKIT, *his son.*
NEVILLE; *see* LOVEL.
EDIE OCHILTREE, *wandering mendicant and village oracle.*
JONATHAN OLDBUCK, *Laird of* Monkbarns, *called the* "ANTIQUARY."
GRISELDA OLDBUCK, *his sister and housekeeper.*
JENNY RINTHEROUT, *servant to* Oldbuck.
ROBERT, *servant to* Wardour.
MRS. SHORTCAKE, *village gossip.*
SAUNDERS SWEEPCLEAN, *bailiff.*
LIEUTENANT TAFFRIL, *naval officer.*
SIR ARTHUR WARDOUR, *friend and neighbor to* Oldbuck.
ISABELLA WARDOUR, *his daughter.*
CAPTAIN REGINALD WARDOUR, *his son.*

Villagers, fishermen, law officers, servants.

ARGUMENT

"The Antiquary" is an intimate picture of Scotch neighborhood life in its varied phases, from the fisherman's hut to the nobleman's castle, at the close of the eighteenth century. The popular tumult over the threatened French invasion, following upon the Revolution in that country, is the only hint of historical connection.

Jonathan Oldbuck, a gentleman past middle life and of pronounced antiquarian tastes, takes a great liking to a young man known as Lovel, whom he meets on a short journey. Lovel is an army officer, but both his actions and his antecedents are somewhat of a mystery to the curious villagers of Fairport, a seaport town, near Oldbuck's country estate. Oldbuck, however, recognizes him to be a gentleman, and invites him to dinner, where he is presented to Sir Arthur Wardour and his daughter, Isabella. The two young people greet as strangers, although they have met before. In fact, Lovel is then in Fairport to urge

his suit for the young lady's hand, but a cloud upon his parentage renders him unsuccessful. On their return home from the dinner, Isabella and her father are caught by the tide beneath a cliff and would have perished but for the efforts of Lovel and a strolling beggar, Edie Ochiltree. Lovel then returns to Oldbuck's home and derives fresh hope from a curious dream which visits him in a "haunted" chamber.

Sir Arthur has fallen under the influence of Dousterswivel, a crafty German, who is deluding him with false hopes concerning certain mines. The knight is an easy dupe and advances sums far beyond his means, by borrowing from his friends, among them the cautious Oldbuck, who sees Dousterswivel in his true light and warns Wardour in vain.

The "Antiquary," who is a curious compound of shrewdness in business matters and the prosiest erudition, conceives the idea that his mysterious protégé, Lovel, is at work upon an epic poem—an idea which the officer is willing to encourage. Shortly afterward, the two form a party with the Wardours to visit the ruins of a priory, and here they are joined by Oldbuck's

nephew, Captain Hector M'Intyre. The latter interrogates Lovel so rudely as to provoke a duel on the following day. Hector is wounded slightly and his opponent is forced to leave the country for a time. Lovel is secreted for a night in the priory ruins by Ochiltree, when they chance to witness an example of Dousterswivel's rascality with Sir Arthur. The search for hidden treasure, which the wily German conducts, gives Lovel an idea. With the beggar's connivance he causes a box of silver to be buried and afterwards found by Sir Arthur in such manner as to relieve his most pressing necessities. Ochiltree later entraps the German in his own pit and handles him roughly.

The same night of the last-mentioned happening, Dousterswivel witnesses a midnight funeral in the old priory, the services being in memory of the Countess of Glenallan. When news of this event reaches the fishing cottages, Elspeth, an aged crone, sends Ochiltree to summon the Countess's son, the Earl of Glenallan, to an interview. He comes and learns a dark family secret which had caused the untimely death of his young wife more than twenty years before,

and for which he has never ceased to sorrow. He also learns for the first time that a son was born to him who may yet be living. Overwhelmed by what he has discovered, Glenallan seeks the advice of his former friend Oldbuck, and together they begin to clear the family mystery and seek the missing heir.

A diversion in the Antiquary's activities is created by a crisis in the affairs of Sir Arthur, who is in imminent danger of being imprisoned for debt. A timely remittance from the nobleman's son (at Lovel's instigation, as later develops), wards off this blow. The countryside is now turned topsy-turvy by reports of a French invasion. The villagers are mustered in arms before it is found to be a false alarm. At this juncture the people are cheered by news of the arrival of Major Neville, of the King's troops—who proves to be none other than Lovel himself. Mutual explanations ensue which reveal the surprising fact that the young officer is the legitimate son of Glenallan, and his heir. No obstacle now prevents his marriage with Miss Wardour, an event which is celebrated soon after.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
86th ST

ST. RONAN'S WELL

Eighteenth novel; published in 1824.

SCENE: Near the Firth of Forth, Scotland.

TIME: 1812.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

EPPIE ANDERSON, *servant at* Meg Dod's inn.
BINDLOOSE, *lawyer.*
SIR BINGO BINKS, *a coarse sportsman.*
LADY RACHEL BINKS, *his wife.*
MRS. MARGARET BLOWER, *wealthy widow.*
REV. JOSIAH CARGILL, Presbyterian *clergyman.*
REV. SIMON CHATTERLY, Episcopal *clergyman.*
MARIA DIGGES, *satellite to* Lady Penelope.
MEG DODS, *innkeeper.*
VALENTINE BULMER, EARL OF ETHERINGTON, *an unprincipled adventurer.*
NATHANIEL GOW, *fiddler.*
JOHN HISLOP, *mail carrier.*
HANNAH IRWIN, *cousin to* Clara Mowbray.
SAUNDERS JAUP, *farmer.*
CAPTAIN HARRY JEKYL, *army officer and friend to* Etherington.
MRS. JONES, *maid to* Lady Penelope.
SANDIE LAWSON, *hotelkeeper.*
CAPTAIN HECTOR MACTURK, *the* "Man of Peace."
SAUNDERS MEIKLEWHAM, *the* "Man of Law."
MICHAEL MEREDITH, *the* "Man of Mirth."
JOHN MOWBRAY, *Laird of* St. Ronan's.
CLARA MOWBRAY, *his sister.*
PATRICK, *servant to* Mowbray.
LADY PENELOPE PENFEATHER, *social leader.*

JOHN PIRNER, *weaver.*
POTT, *postmaster.*
MRS. POTT, *his wife.*
DR. QUENTIN QUACKLEBEN, *the* "Man of Medicine."
TAM SIMPSON, *barber.*
SOLMES, *servant to* Etherington.
JOHN TIRLSNECK, *beadle.*
PEREGRINE TOUCHWOOD, *an officious meddler.*
NELLY TROTTER, *fishwoman.*
FRANCIS TYRREL, *half-brother to* Etherington.
PHILIP WINTERBLOSSOM, *the* "Man of Taste."

Visitors *at* St. Ronan's Well, villagers, servants.

ARGUMENT

The last of the "Waverley Novels" in point of time reaches a period only a few years prior to its day of writing. It is also "upon a plan different from any other that the author had ever written"—that of depicting contemporary social life. The chief thread of the plot, relating to the victimizing of an unfortunate young woman, is somewhat involved (and perhaps weakened by the author's subsequent change in his original MS.) and can be explained more clearly at the outset than by following the development of the story.

Clara Mowbray, the only daughter of a wealthy landowner in southern Scotland, is at sixteen the romantic comrade of an older and more unprincipled cousin, Hannah Irwin. Together they roam the countryside and read exotic works of fiction. In the course of these jaunts Clara meets a handsome young stranger, Francis Tyrrel, whose birth is under a cloud. They declare a mutual passion which is fostered by Hannah. Francis's half-brother, Val-

entine Bulmer, the ostensible heir of their father, the Earl of Etherington, acts as go-between for the young people and arranges a secret marriage at night; but at the ceremony Bulmer substitutes himself as the bridegroom. Tyrrel meets the party immediately afterward, upbraids and wounds his brother severely, and both promise to leave the country; while the unhappy girl victim is taken to her father.

Seven years elapse, bringing the time up to the opening of the story. St. Ronan's Well, a mineral spring upon the Mowbray estate, has become a social centre in a small way, thanks to the initiative of Lady Penelope Penfeather and her coterie of satellites who gamble and gossip by turns. Clara Mowbray, now a statuesque young woman of twenty-three, holds aloof from this circle, and is moreover subject to deep fits of melancholy which not even her brother John, her only surviving relative, can explain—as her secret has remained with the principals. Her small peace of mind, however, is disturbed by the arrival of Tyrrel, whose father has died, leaving papers to show his own legitimacy and claim to the estate.

Tyrrel is lionized by the social set of St. Ronan's, but pays little respect to it. He cannot avoid a quarrel, however, with the overbearing Sir Bingo Binks, and is challenged to fight a duel. The challenger and his friends meet upon the appointed ground, where they await Tyrrel in vain; nor is anything seen of him for several weeks. It afterwards develops that he has met Bulmer, now Earl of Etherington, and shots have been exchanged resulting in the wounding of both. Tyrrel removes to another neighborhood till his wound is healed, while Etherington, giving some other cause for his injury, proceeds to St. Ronan's to sue openly for the hand of Clara, his pseudo-wife. He obtains a gambler's advantage over her brother at cards and utilizes this to secure an interview with her, but she repulses him.

At this turn of events, appears an officious busy-body, Touchwood by name, who takes it upon himself to sift out the mystery. By devious ways he at last arrives at the truth, but delays in communicating with those most interested until too late to be of any service. Meanwhile Tyrrel reappears and offers to resign all

claims to the earldom, if his brother will cease attentions that have become persecutions to Miss Mowbray. Lady Penelope and her gossips have likewise obtained some shreds of the secret, which fact drives John Mowbray to desperate extremes. He endeavors to force his sister to marry Etherington, and half-demented she escapes from the house to wander at large during a stormy night. Chance causes her to overhear the dying confession of Hannah Irwin, and this added shock overthrows her reason. With her final strength, Clara seeks Tyrrel and shortly expires.

John Mowbray, enlightened too late by Touchwood, of the true state of affairs, challenges Etherington and kills him in the duel. Mowbray afterwards enters the army, where his reformed conduct and bravery win promotion. But he is so embittered by memories of St. Ronan's Well that he razes the hotel and pavilions to the ground. Tyrrel leaves England, on the death of Clara, and lays no claim to his father's estate, which lies untenanted. It is reported that he has entered a Moravian mission.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
96th STREET BRANCH 112 EAST 96th ST.

INDEX TO CHARACTERS

THE following abbreviations are used in this index: The Abbot = Abbot; Anne of Geierstein = Anne of G.; The Antiquary = Antiquary; The Betrothed = Betrothed; The Black Dwarf = B. Dwarf; The Bride of Lammermoor = Bride of L.; Castle Dangerous = Castle D.; Count Robert of Paris = C. Robert; Death of the Laird's Jock = Laird's J.; The Fair Maid of Perth = Fair Maid; The Fortunes of Nigel = Nigel; Guy Mannering = Guy M.; The Heart of Midlothian = Midlothian; The Highland Widow = Highland W.; Ivanhoe = Ivanhoe; Kenilworth = Kenilworth; A Legend of Montrose = Montrose; The Monastery = Monastery; My Aunt Margaret's Mirror = Aunt's Mirror; Old Mortality = Mortality; Peveril of the Peak = Peveril; The Pirate = Pirate; Quentin Durward = Quentin D.; Redgauntlet = Redgaunt.; Rob Roy = Rob Roy; St. Ronan's Well = St. Ronan's; The Surgeon's Daughter = Surgeon's D.; The Talisman = Talisman; The Tapestried Chamber = Tapestried C.; The Two Drovers = Drovers; Waverley = Waverley; Woodstock = Woodstock.

A —, Marquis of .....*Bride of L.*
Abbess .....*Betrothed*
Abbess .....*Quentin D.*
Abdalla .....*Ivanhoe*
Abdallah .....*Talisman*
Abney, Young *Woodstock*
Acland, Sir T. *Woodstock*
Agelastes, M. ..*C. Robert*
Aikwood, R. ...*Antiquary*
Alasco .....*Kenilworth*
Alaster .....*Rob Roy*
Albany, Dukes of .....*Fair Maid*
Alberick .....*Betrothed*
Aldrovand .....*Betrothed*
Alice .....*Betrothed*
Alison .....*Kenilworth*
Allan .....*Rob Roy*
Allan, Major ...*Mortality*
Allan, Mrs. .....*Guy M.*
Allan-a-Dale .....*Ivanhoe*
Allen, Long .....*Talisman*
Amaury, Giles de *Talisman*
Ambrose .....*Redgaunt.*
Ambrose .....*Ivanhoe*
Ambrosius .....*Abbot*
Amelot .....*Betrothed*
Anderson ....*St. Ronan's*
Andrew .....*Quentin D.*
Andrews .....*Mortality*
Annabella, Queen .....*Fair Maid*
Annaple .....*B. Dwarf*

Anselm, Prior .*Fair Maid*
Anthony .....*Castle D.*
Anton .....*Fair Maid*
Antonio .....*Anne of G.*
Anwold .....*Ivanhoe*
Arbroath, Lord ....*Abbot*
Archbishop of Tyre
.....*Talisman*
Archbishop of Vienne
.....*Anne of G.*
Archibald, John *Midlothian*
Argentin, Sieur D
..... *Anne of G.*
Argyle, Duke and
Duchess of ..*Midlothian*
Argyle, Marquis of
..... *Montrose*
Arlington, Earl of
.....*Peveril*
Armstrong, Archie ..*Nigel*
Armstrong, Grace
.....*B. Dwarf*
Armstrongs, The *Laird's J.*
Arnot .....*Quentin D.*
Arthuret, Misses *Redgaunt.*
Ashtons, The *Bride of L.*
Aspramontes, The
.....*C. Robert.*
Astarte .....*C. Robert*
Athelstane .....*Ivanhoe*
Auchtermuchty, John
.....*Abbot*
Avenels, The ..*Monastery and Abbot*
Aylford .....*Kenilworth*
Aylmer, Mrs. ..*Woodstock*
Aymer .....*Ivanhoe*
Babie .....*Bride of L.*
Badger, Will ..*Kenilworth*
Baillie, Gen.....*Montrose*
Baillie, Giles.....*Guy M.*
Bajazet .....*Peveril*
Balchristie, Janet
.....*Midlothian*
Balderstone, Caleb
.....*Bride of L.*
Baldwin, Archbishop
.....*Betrothed*
Baldwin, Count *C. Robert*
Balfour .....*Mortality*
Ballenkeiroch ...*Waverley*
Balliol, Mrs. *Highland W.*
Balmawhapole ..*Waverley*
Balneaves .....*Fair Maid*
Balue, Cardinal *Quentin D.*
Balverny, Lord *Fair Maid*
Barak el Hadji
.....*Surgeon's D.*
Bardon, Hugh ...*Ivanhoe*
Barnes .....*Guy M.*
Bartholomew ..*Anne of G.*
Beacon Tom .....*Peveril*
Bean, Alice ....*Waverley*
Bean, Donald ...*Waverley*
Bearcliff .....*Guy M.*
Beaujeau, Princess of
.....*Quentin D.*
Beaujeu, Comte de
.....*Waverley*
Beaumanoir, Lucas *Ivanhoe*
Beg, Callum ....*Waverley*
Beg, Tosach ....*Fair Maid*
Bellendens, The *Mortality*
Bend-the Bow ..*Castle D.*

Ben Israel, Nathan .....*Ivanhoe*
Bennet .....*Monastery*
Berengaria, Queen .....*Talisman*
Berengers, The .*Betrothed*
Berkely, Lady ..*Castle D.*
Bertha .....*C. Robert*
Bertram .....*Castle D.*
Bertrams, The ....*Guy M.*
Berwine .....*Betrothed*
Bibbet .....*Woodstock*
Bickerton, Mrs. *Midlothian*
Bide-the-Bent .*Bride of L.*
Bidermans, The .....*Anne of G.*
Bigot, De .....*Ivanhoe*
Bimbister, Margery ....*Pirate*
Bindloose ....*St. Ronan's*
Binks, Sir B. *St. Ronan's*
Binks, Lady ...*St. Ronan's*
Bittlebrainss, The .....*Bride of L.*
Blackchester, Countess of .....*Nigel*
Blacklees, T. ...*Talisman*
Blanche .....*Betrothed*
Blane, Jenny ...*Mortality*
Blane, Niel ....*Mortality*
Blattergowl ....*Antiquary*
Blankensop, Lady .....*Bride of L.*
Bletson, Jos ..*Woodstock*
Blinkinsop .....*Redgaunt.*
Block, Martin *Anne of G.*
Blok, Nikkel ..*Quentin D.*
Blondel .....*Talisman*
Blood, Col. .....*Peveril*
Blount, Nich. ..*Kenilworth*
Blower, Margaret .....*St. Ronan's*
Bohemond .....*C. Robert*
Bohun, Henry ....*Ivanhoe*
Boisgelin, Countess de .....*Anne of G.*
Bois-Guilbert .....*Ivanhoe*
Bolton, S. ....*Monastery*
Boniface ...*Monastery and Abbot*
Bonstetten, N. *Anne of G.*
Bonthron, A. ..*Fair Maid*
Booshalloch, N. *Fair Maid*
Bothwell .....*Mortality*
Bothwell, Margaret .....*Aunt's Mirror*
Bowyer .....*Kenilworth*
Bracy, M. de ....*Ivanhoe*
Bradbourne, Lilias *Abbot*
Bradwardines, The .....*Waverley*
Breck, Alison ..*Antiquary*
Breck, Angus ...*Rob Roy*
Brengwain .....*Betrothed*
Brenhilda .....*C. Robert*
Brewer, Sam .....*Peveril*
Bridgenorths, The *Peveril*
Bridget, Abbess ...*Abbot*
Bridget, May ..*Fair Maid*
Bridoon .....*Waverley*
Bridlesley, Joe ....*Peveril*
Briennius, N. ...*C. Robert*
Brittson .....*Monastery*
Broadfoot, S. ..*Midlothian*
Brocken-girth-flow .....*B. Dwarf*
Brown, J. .....*Rob Roy*
Brown, Van Best *Guy M.*

Browne, Gen. R. .....*Tapestried C.*
Bubenberg, A. de .....*Anne of G.*
Buckingham, Duke of *Nigel, Peveril and Woodstock*
Bucklaw .....*Bride of L.*
Bulmer, V. ...*St. Ronan's*
Bunce, John, ...*Pirate*
Buonaventure ...*Redgaunt.*
Burbage .....*Nigel*
Burgundy, Duke of *Quentin D., and Anne of G.*
Burleigh, Lord *Montrose and Kenilworth*
Burley, John ....*Mortality*
Butlers, The ..*Midlothian*

Cadwallon .....*Betrothed*
Calista, Lady ...*Talisman*
Calvert .....*Antiquary*
Cameron ....*Highland W.*
Campbell, Lady C. .....*Midlothian*
Campbell, Sir Colin .....*Redgaunt.*
Campbell, Sir Duncan .....*Montrose*
Campbell, G. C. .....*Highland W.*
Campbell, Lady .*Montrose*
Campbell, Lady Mary .....*Midlothian*
Campbell .....*Rob Roy*
Campo-Basso *Quentin D. and Anne of G.*
Cantacuzene, M. *C. Robert*
Caradoc .....*Betrothed*
Cargill, Josiah *St. Ronan's*
Carleton .....*Peveril*
Caroline, Queen .....*Midlothian*
Carrol .....*Kenilworth*
Castor, Stephanos .....*C. Robert*
Catherine .....*Monastery*
Catherine, Queen ..*Peveril*
Cathleen .....*Waverley*
Caxon, Jacob ..*Antiquary*
Caxon, Jenny ...*Antiquary*
Cedric .....*Ivanhoe*
Chamberlain, M. ..*Peveril*
Charles II. ...*Peveril and Woodstock*
Charles, Prince .....*Nigel*
Charlot .....*Fair Maid*
Charteris, Sir P. *Fair Maid*
Chattanach, MacGillie .....*Fair Maid*
Chatterly, Simon .....*St. Ronan's*
Chaubert .....*Peveril*
Chiffinch, Kate ....*Peveril*
Chiffinch, Tom ....*Peveril*
Christians, The ....*Peveril*
Christie .....*Monastery*
Christie, John .....*Nigel*
Christie, Nelly .....*Nigel*
Chrysteson ....*Fair Maid*
Clarendon, Lord *Woodstock*
Claverhouse, Gen. *Mortality*
Clegg, Holdfast ...*Peveril*
Clement .....*Ivanhoe*
Clement .....*Fair Maid*
Cleveland, Clement *Pirate*
Clink, Jim .....*Peveril*

Clippurse .....*Waverley*
Cobb, Ephraim .*Woodstock*
Cockburn .....*Guy M.*
Coleby .....*Peveril*
Colepepper, John....*Nigel*
Collier, Jem ....*Redgaunt.*
Colthred, Benjie *Redgaunt.*
Colvin, Sir. H. *Anne of G.*
Comnenus, Alexius
.....*C. Robert*
Comnena, Anna *C. Robert*
Conachar .....*Fair Maid*
Conrade .....*Talisman*
Contay, De ..*Anne of G.*
Cope, Sir John *Waverley*
Copley, Sir Thos.
.....*Kenilworth*
Corsand .....*Guy M.*
Corydon .....*C. Robert*
Coxe .....*Kenilworth*
Crackenthorp, Doll
.....*Redgaunt.*
Crackenthorp, Joe
.....*Redgaunt.*
Craigdallie, Adam
.....*Fair Maid*
Craigengelt ..*Bride of L.*
Cramp .....*Rob Roy*
Cranbourne, Sir J. *Peveril*
Cranes, The ..*Kenilworth*
Craon, De ..*Anne of G.*
Crawford, Lord *Quentin D.*
Crawford, Earl of
.....*Fair Maid*
Crèvecœur, Count and
Countess de, *Quentin D.*
Croftangry, C.
.....*Highland W.*
Crookshank ...*Fair Maid*
Cromwell, Oliver and
daughter ....*Woodstock*
Crosbies, The ..*Redgaunt.*
Croye, H. de *Quentin D.*
Croye, Isabelle de
.....*Quentin D.*
Cruickshanks, E. *Waverley*
Cumberland, Duke of
.....*Waverley*
Cumberland, Sheriff of
.....*Abbot*
Cunningham, A.
.....*Quentin D.*
Cuthbert .....*Fair Maid*
Cyprian .....*Fair Maid*

Dain, Oliver le *Quentin D.*
Dalgarno, Lord and Lady
.....*Nigel*
Dalgetty, Dugald *Montrose*
Dalton, Mrs. ..*Midlothian*
Dalzell, Gen. ..*Mortality*
Damahoy, Grizel
.....*Midlothian*
Damian .....*Ivanhoe*
Damiotti, B. *Aunt's Mirror*
Dan *Monastery and Abbot*
Dangerfield .....*Peveril*
Darlet, Saunders ..*Abbot*
Davies, John ..*Redgaunt.*
Dawfyd .....*Betrothed*
Day, F. .....*Fair Maid*
Deanss, The ..*Midlothian*
Debbitch, Deborah *Peveril*
Deborah .....*Nigel*
Delaserre .....*Guy M.*
Demetrius .....*C. Robert*
Dennet .....*Ivanhoe*
Denning, Sir F. *Kenilworth*

Dennison, Jenny *Mortality*
Derby, Earl and Countess of .....*Peveril*
Derrick, Tom .....*Pirate*
Desborough ....*Woodstock*
Des Comines, P. .....*Quentin D.*
Dhu, Donacha ..*Midlothian*
Dhu, Evan .....*Montrose*
Dick .....*Midlothian*
Dick .....*Fair Maid*
Dickens, Mrs. ....*Peveril*
Dickie .....*B. Dwarf*
Dicksons, The ...*Castle D.*
Digges, Maria *St. Ronan's*
Diggory .....*Ivanhoe*
Dingwall, Davie .....*Bride of L.*
Dingwell .....*Fair Maid*
Dinmonts, The...*Guy M.*
Diogenes .....*C. Robert*
Ditton, Thomas *Midlothian*
Dixon .....*B. Dwarf*
Dods, Meg ..*St. Ronan's*
Donald .....*Montrose*
Donnerhugel, R. .....*Anne of G.*
Dorcas .....*Kenilworth*
Dorcas .....*Redgaunt.*
Dorothy .....*Fair Maid*
Douban .....*C. Robert*
Dougal .....*Rob Roy*
Douglas, Earl of *Fair Maid*
Douglas, George ...*Abbot*
Douglas, Sir James .....*Castle D.*
Dousterswivel H. *Antiquary*
Dowlas, Mrs. .....*Peveril*
Driver .....*Guy M.*
Dronsdaughter, T. *Pirate*
Dryfesdale, J. .....*Abbot*
Dubourg, C. ....*Rob Roy*
Duchran, Lord and Lady .....*Waverley*
Dumbiedikes ..*Midlothian*
Dummerar .....*Peveril*
Duncan .....*Midlothian*
Dunois, Count de .....*Quentin D.*
Dunter .....*Fair Maid*
Duroch, D. ....*Waverley*
Durward, Q...*Quentin D.*
Dutton, Dolly..*Midlothian*
Dwining, H. ....*Fair Maid*

Earnscliff, P.....*B. Dwarf*
Eberson, Carl *Quentin D.*
Edgar .....*Fair Maid*
Edith .....*Ivanhoe*
Edric ....*C. Robert*
Einion .....*Betrothed*
Elcho .....*Montrose*
Elgitha .....*Ivanhoe*
Elizabeth, Queen .....*Kenilworth*
Elizabeth .....*Fair Maid*
Ellesmere, Mrs. ...*Peveril*
Elliots, The .....*B. Dwarf*
Ellis .....*Midlothian*
Ellieslaw, Laird of .....*B. Dwarf*
Elshender .....*B. Dwarf*
Empson .....*Peveril*
Engelbrecht ....*C. Robert*
Engelred ....*Ivanhoe*
Enguerrand .....*Talisman*
Erickson, S. .....*Pirate*
Ermengarde ....*Betrothed*

Ernest .....*C. Robert*
Errol, Earl of *Fair Maid*
Esdale, Dr. *Surgeon's D.*
Etherington, Earl of
.....*St. Ronan's*
Eustace .....*Ivanhoe*
Eustace ...*Monastery and Abbot*
Eva .....*Fair Maid*
Evandale, Lord *Mortality*
Everard, Col. M.
.....*Woodstock*
Everard .....*Woodstock*
Everett .....*Peveril*
Eviot .....*Fair Maid*
Ewan .....*Rob Roy*
Ewart, Nanty ..*Redgaunt.*
Exeter, Bishop of *Nigel*

Faa, Gabriel ....*Guy M.*
Faggot, N. .....*Redgaunt.*
Fairbrother ....*Midlothian*
Fairfords, The *Redgaunt.*
Fairscrieve ....*Midlothian*
Fairservice, A. ..*Rob Roy*
Falconer....*Aunt's Mirror*
Fea, Euphane .....*Pirate*
Featherhead, John *Guy M.*
Feltham .....*Nigel*
Fenella .....*Peveril*
Fibbet .....*Woodstock*
Fitzurses, The....*Ivanhoe*
Flammocks, The *Betrothed*
Fleecebumpkin, J.
.....*Two Drovers*
Fleming, Sir M. *Castle D.*
Fleming, Lady M. ..*Abbot*
Fletcher, Dick .....*Pirate*
Flockhart, Mrs. *Waverley*
Florise, Lady ..*Talisman*
Flyler, Mrs. ....*Rob Roy*
Forester, Sir and Lady
.....*Aunt's Mirror*
Foster .....*Laird's J.*
Foster, Anthony
.....*Kenilworth*
Foster, Janet..*Kenilworth*
Foster, Sir John.*Monastery*
Foxley .....*Redgaunt.*
Francis .....*Quentin D.*
Francis .....*Fair Maid*
Front-de-Bœuf ...*Ivanhoe*

Galbraith, Duncan *Rob Roy*
Galeotti, M. ..*Quentin D.*
Ganlesse, R. .....*Peveril*
Gardener, R. ..*Redgaunt.*
Gardiner, Col. ..*Waverley*
Geddess, The ..*Redgaunt.*
Geiersteins, The
.....*Anne of G.*
Geislaer, P. ..*Quentin D.*
Gellatleys, The ..*Waverley*
Genvil, Ralph....*Betrothed*
Geoffrey .....*Anne of G.*
Geraldins, The *Antiquary*
Gerard .....*Fair Maid*
Gibbie, Goose ..*Mortality*
Gibbet .....*Woodstock*
Gibson, Janet....*Guy M.*
Gilbert .....*Fair Maid*
Gilfillan, Gifted *Waverley*
Giles .....*Bride of L.*
Giles .....*Ivanhoe*
Giles .....*Nigel*
Gillian, Mrs. ..*Betrothed*
Girders, The *Bride of L.*
Glass .....*Fair Maid*

Glass, Margaret *Midlothian*
Glenallan, Earl of
.....*Antiquary*
Glendale, Sir R. *Redgaunt.*
Glendinnings, The
..*Monastery and Abbot*
Glengarry .....*Montrose*
Glossin, Gilbert ..*Guy M.*
Gloucester, Duke of
.....*Woodstock*
Gloucester, Earl of
.....*Betrothed*
Glovers, The ..*Fair Maid*
Glover, Hans *Quentin D.*
Glowrowrum, Lady *Pirate*
Godfrey of Bouillon
.....*C. Robert*
Goffe .....*Pirate*
Goldthred, L. *Kenilworth*
Goodriche ...*Surgeon's D.*
Gordon .....*Woodstock*
Goslings, The ..*Kenilworth*
Gourlay, Ailsie *Bride of L.*
Gow, Nathaniel *St. Ronan's*
Graemes, The ..*B. Dwarf*
Graeme, Roland ..*Abbot*
Grahames, The *Mortality*
Graneangowl ....*Montrose*
Grantmesnil, H. de
.....*Ivanhoe*
Gratian .....*Anne of G.*
Grays, The ..*Surgeon's D.*
Greenleaf, G. ..*Castle D.*
Grey, Alice...*Bride of L.*
Griffin, Allan ..*Fair Maid*
Griffiths, Samuel
.....*Redgaunt.*
Grimesby .....*Kenilworth*
Groatsettars, The ..*Pirate*
Grumball .....*Redgaunt.*
Guarine, Philip *Betrothed*
Gudyill, John ..*Mortality*
Guenevra .....*Talisman*
Guilbert .....*Ivanhoe*
Gurth .....*Ivanhoe*
Guthrie, John *Quentin D.*
Guyot, Bertrand
.....*Quentin D.*
Gwenwyn .....*Betrothed*

Haagen .....*Pirate*
Hadoway, Mrs. *Antiquary*
Hagenbach, Von
.....*Anne of G.*
Halcro, Claud ....*Pirate*
Haldimund, Sir E. *Nigel*
Hall, Sir C....*Montrose*
Halliday, Tom ..*Mortality*
Hamet .....*Ivanhoe*
Hamilton, Lady E.
.....*Mortality*
Hammorgaw ....*Rob Roy*
Hammerlein, C. *Quentin D.*
Hansen, Neil ..*Betrothed*
Happer, Hob ..*Monastery*
Happer, Mysie *Monastery*
Harbothel, F. *Castle D.*
Harpax ..... *C. Robert*
Harper, Will *Quentin D.*
Harrison, Gen. *Woodstock*
Harrison, Hugh *Mortality*
Hartley, Adam
.....*Surgeon's D.*
Hassan .....*Talisman*
Hatteraick, Dirk *Guy M.*
Hautlieu, Lady de
.....*Castle D.*
Hawkins .....*Pirate*

Hay, Col. .....*Montrose*
Hazlewoods, The *Guy M.*
Headriggs, The *Mortality*
Heatherblutter, John
.....*Waverley*
Heinrich .....*Quentin D.*
Hempfield, Joe ....*Nigel*
Henderson, Elias ..*Abbot*
Henry II .....*Betrothed*
Henry of Champagne
.....*Talisman*
Henshawe, Kitt *Fair Maid*
Herbert, Sir Wm.
.....*Betrothed*
Hereward .....*C. Robert*
Heriots, The .....*Nigel*
Herman of Goodalricke
.....*Ivanhoe*
Hermione, Lady ...*Nigel*
Heron, Sir G. *Monastery*
Herries .....*Redgaunt.*
Herries, Lord .....*Abbot*
Hesketts, The ..*Drovers*
Hettly, May ...*Midlothian*
Heukbane, Mrs. *Antiquary*
Higg .....*Ivanhoe*
Hilarius .....*Monastery*
Hildebrod, Duke ..*Nigel*
Hillary, Tom *Surgeon's D.*
Hislop, John *St. Ronan's*
Hobbler, Dr. ..*B. Dwarf*
Hodges, Joe .....*Guy M.*
Hodges, John ..*Waverley*
Holdenough, N. *Woodstock*
Holiday, E. ...*Kenilworth*
Hood, Robin ....*Ivanhoe*
Horsington ....*B. Dwarf*
Horst, C. ....*Quentin D.*
Houghton, H. ..*Waverley*
Howatson, L.....*Guy M.*
Howden, Mrs. *Midlothian*
Hubert .....*Ivanhoe*
Hudson, Sir G. ..*Peveril*
Hugh .....*B. Dwarf*
Humgudgeon ..*Woodstock*
Hundebert .....*Ivanhoe*
Hundwolf .....*Betrothed*
Hunsdon, Lord *Kenilworth*
Huntingdon, Earl of
.....*Kenilworth*
Huntinglen Earl of *Nigel*
Hunter, Dick ...*Talisman*
Huntley, Marquis of
.....*Montrose*
Hutcheon .....*Monastery*
Hyder Ali *Surgeon's D.*
Hymbercourt, Baron D'
.....*Quentin D.*
Hyndman .....*Abbot*

Ildertons, The ..*B. Dwarf*
Inglewood .....*Rob Roy*
Inglis, Frank ..*Mortality*
Inverashallock ..*Rob Roy*
Ireby .....*Drovers*
Irene, Empress *C. Robert*
Irwin, Hannah *St. Ronan's*
Isaac of York.....*Ivanhoe*
Isabella .....*Peveril*
Isabelle .....*Quentin D.*
Ismail .....*C. Robert*
Ivanhoe .....*Ivanhoe*
Iverach, A. ....*Rob Roy*

Jabos, Jock .....*Guy M.*
Jacqueline ....*Quentin D.*
James .....*Waverley*
James I. .....*Nigel*

James, Prince ..*Fair Maid*
Jamieson, Betty
.....*Surgeon's D.*
Janet .....*Nigel*
Janet .....*Drovers*
Jannekin .....*Fair Maid*
Jarvie, Nicol ....*Rob Roy*
Jasper .....*Monastery*
Jaup, S.....*St. Ronan's*
Jekyl, Harry..*St. Ronan's*
Jellycot, Joan...*Woodstock*
Jem .....*Nigel*
Jenkin .....*Monastery*
Jenkins, Jack ....*Peveril*
Jephson .....*Redgaunt.*
Jerningham, T.....*Peveril*
Jerome .....*Castle D.*
Jinker, Jamie ...*Waverley*
Joan, Princess *Quentin D.*
Jobson, Jos. ....*Rob Roy*
John of Moidart *Montrose*
John, Prince....*Betrothed*
John, Prince ....*Ivanhoe*
Joliffe, J.....*Woodstock*
Jones, Mrs. ..*St. Ronan's*
Jopsons, The ...*Waverley*
Jorworth .....*Betrothed*
Josceline, Sir ..*Talisman*

Keltie .....*Abbot*
Kennedy, F. .....*Guy M.*
Kenneth .....*Montrose*
Kenneth .....*Fair Maid*
Kenneth .....*Talisman*
Keppoch .....*Montrose*
Kettledrummle, G.
.....*Mortality*
Kilderkin, Ned ....*Nigel*
Kilian .....*Anne of G.*
Killancureit .....*Waverley*
Kirkaldy .....*Abbot*
Kittlecourt, Sir T. *Guy M.*
Knighton .....*Nigel*
Knowles .....*Woodstock*

Lacys, The De *Betrothed*
La Croye, De *Anne of G.*
La Marck, De *Quentin D.*
Lambourne, M. *Kenilworth*
Lamplugh, W. *Redgaunt.*
Lanehams, The *Kenilworth*
Langcale, Laird of
.....*Mortality*
Langley, Sir F..*B. Dwarf*
Lascaris .....*C. Robert*
Latherum .....*Rob Roy*
Latimer, D. ...*Redgaunt.*
Lauderdale, Duke of
.....*Mortality*
Laurence, Tom *Midlothian*
Lawford ....*Surgeon's D.*
Lawson, S. ..*St. Ronan's*
Lees, The .....*Woodstock*
Lee, Sir H....*Kenilworth*
L'Hermitte, T. *Quentin D.*
Leiester, Count and Countess of .....*Kenilworth*
Leopold, Archduke
.....*Talisman*
Leslie, R .....*Abbot*
Lesly, L. .....*Quentin D.*
Lesley .....*Antiquary*
Levitt, F. ....*Midlothian*
Lightbody, L. *Bride of L.*
Lincoln, Bishop of
.....*Kenilworth*
Lindesay .....*Quentin D.*
Lindesay, Lord .....*Abbot*

Linklater, L. .....*Nigel*
Littlejohn .....*Antiquary*
Lochiel .....*Waverley*
Lochleven, Lady of *Abbot*
Lockard .....*Bride of L.*
Loredani, G. ....*Talisman*
Lorimer .....*Montrose*
Louis .....*Monastery*
Louis XI. ....*Quentin D.*
Louise .....*Fair Maid*
Lovel, Wm. ....*Antiquary*
Lowestoffe, R. .....*Nigel*
Lowther, Jack ..*Redgaunt.*
Lumley .....*Mortality*
Lundin, Sir L. *Fair Maid*
Lundin, Luke .....*Abbot*
Lutin .....*Nigel*
Lyle, Annot .....*Montrose*
Lysimachus ....*C. Robert*

MacAlpine, Jeanie,
.....*Rob Roy*
MacAnaleister ..*Rob Roy*
McAulays, The .*Montrose*
Macbriar, E. ..*Mortality*
MacCandlish, Mrs. *Guy M.*
Maccombich, E. *Waverley*
M'Combich, R.....*Drovers*
M'Donnell, A....*Montrose*
M'Dougal .....*Montrose*
MacEagh, R ....*Montrose*
MacFin .....*Rob Roy*
MacGregors, The *Rob Roy*
MacGuffogs, The *Guy M.*
MacIans, The ..*Fair Maid*
McIlduy .....*Montrose*
M'Intyres, The *Antiquary*
MacIvors, The ..*Waverley*
McKellar .....*Redgaunt.*
McLean, Sir H. *Montrose*
MacLeish, D. *Highland W.*
Macleary, L. ....*Waverley*
Macleuchar, Mrs.
.....*Antiquary*
MacLouis .....*Fair Maid*
Maclure, Bessie .*Mortality*
MacMorlans, The *Guy M.*
MacMurrough ..*Waverley*
MacPhadraick, M.
.....*Highland W.*
Macraw, F. ....*Antiquary*
Macready, P. ....*Rob Roy*
MacStuart .....*Rob Roy*
MacTavishs, The
.....*Highland W.*
MacTurk, H. *St. Ronan's*
MacVittie .....*Rob Roy*
M'Vourigh .....*Montrose*
MacWheeble, D. *Waverley*
Mahony .....*Waverley*
Mailsetters, The *Antiquary*
Malagrowther, Sir M.
.....*Nigel*
Malvoisins, The De
.....*Ivanhoe*
Mannerings, The *Guy M.*
Mansel, Sir and Lady
.....*Nigel*
March, Earl of *Fair Maid*
Marcian .....*C. Robert*
Mareschel, R. ..*B. Dwarf*
Margaret of Anjou
.....*Anne of G.*
Margery, Mrs. ..*Betrothed*
Markham .....*Kenilworth*
Martha .....*Rob Roy*
Martha .....*Fair Maid*
Marthon .....*Quentin D.*

Marthon ....*Anne of G.*
Martin, Mrs. ..*Redgaunt.*
Martival, S. de...*Ivanhoe*
Mary, Queen .....*Abbot*
Masters, Dr....*Kenilworth*
Mattie .....*Rob Roy*
Maugrabins, The
.....*Quentin D.*
Mauley, Sir E. *B. Dwarf*
Maulstatue .....*Peveril*
Maxwell .....*Nigel*
Maxwell, P. ..*Redgaunt.*
Mayflower, P. *Woodstock*
Meiklehose, I. *Midlothian*
Meiklewham, S.
.....*St. Ronan's*
Melchior .....*Anne of G.*
Melville .....*Waverley*
Melville, Sir R....*Abbot*
Mengs, John...*Anne of G.*
Menteith, Earl of
.....*Montrose*
Meredith, M. *St. Ronan's*
Meredith .....*Redgaunt.*
Meredith, Sir ..*Castle D.*
Merrilies, Meg ..*Guy M.*
Mertouns, The ....*Pirate*
Mervyns, The ...*Guy M.*
Middleburgh, J.
.....*Midlothian*
Middlemas, R.
.....*Surgeon's D.*
Miller .....*Ivanhoe*
Miller, Hob ....*Betrothed*
Mixit .....*Rob Roy*
Moffat, Mabel ..*Redgaunt.*
Monçadas, The
.....*Surgeon's D.*
Moniplies, R. .....*Nigel*
Monkbarns .....*Antiquary*
Monmouth, Duke of
.....*Mortality*
Montdidier .....*Ivanhoe*
Montenay, Sir P. de
.....*Castle D.*
Mont-Fitchet, C...*Ivanhoe*
Monthermer, G. de
.....*Betrothed*
Montjoie, Denis
.....*Quentin D.*
Montreville, A
.....*Surgeon's D.*
Montrose, Duke of
.....*Rob Roy*
Montrose, Marquis of
.....*Montrose*
Moonshine, S. *Bride of L.*
Mordaunt ....*Anne of G.*
Morgan .....*Betrothed*
Mornay .....*Quentin D.*
Morolt, D. ....*Betrothed*
Morris .....*Rob Roy*
Morrison, H. ....*Drovers*
Morton, Earl of
..*Monastery and Abbot*
Morton .....*Waverley*
Mortons, The ...*Mortality*
Mortsheugh ..*Bride of L.*
Mowbrays, The *St. Ronan's*
Mucklebackits, The
.....*Antiquary*
Mucklewrath, H.
.....*Mortality*
Mucklewraths, The
.....*Waverley*
Mumblazen, M. *Kenilworth*

Mumps, Tib .....*Guy M.*
Murdocksons, The
.....*Midlothian*
Murray, Earl of
..*Monastery and Abbot*
Musgrave, Sir. G.
.....*Montrose*
Myrebeau, Sire de
.....*Anne of G.*
Mysie .....*Mortality*
Mysie .....*Bride of L.*

Nectabanus .....*Talisman*
Neal .....*Montrose*
Neilson, C. ....*Rob Roy*
Neipperg, L. ..*Anne of G.*
Neville .....*Antiquary*
Neville, Sir H....*Talisman*
Nicanor .....*C. Robert*
Nicholas ..*Monastery and Abbot*
Nixon, C. .....*Redgaunt.*
Norman .....*Bride of L.*
Norman Nan Ord
.....*Fair Maid*
Norna .....*Pirate*
North, Lord .....*Peveril*
Nosebag, Mrs. ..*Waverley*
Novit, N. .....*Midlothian*

Oates, Dr. .....*Peveril*
Ochiltree, Edie *Antiquary*
Oldbucks, The ..*Antiquary*
Olifant, Basil ..*Mortality*
Olifaunt, N. .....*Nigel*
Orleans, Duke of
.....*Quentin D.*
Ormond, Duke of *Peveril*
Osbaldistones, The
.....*Rob Roy*
Osmund .....*C. Robert*
Ostler, Dick ...*Midlothian*
Oswald .....*Ivanhoe*
Outram, Lance ..*Peveril*
Overton, Col. ..*Woodstock*
Owen, Joseph ....*Rob Roy*
Oxford, Bishop of *Nigel*
Oxford, Earl and Countess of .....*Anne of G.*
Oxford, Earl of
.....*Kenilworth*
Oyley B. de ....*Ivanhoe*

Paget, Lady...*Kenilworth*
Patriarch of Jerusalem
.....*Talisman*
Patrick .....*St. Ronan's*
Paterson, R. ....*Mortality*
Patullo, Mrs. *Bride of L.*
Paula, Monna .....*Nigel*
Paupiah ....*Surgeon's D.*
Pavillons, The *Quentin D.*
Pearson, G.....*Woodstock*
Peebles, Peter *Redgaunt.*
Peggy .....*Mortality*
Pembroke, Earl of
.....*Castle D.*
Pembroke .....*Waverley*
Penfeather, Lady P.
.....*St. Ronan's*
Pengwinion ....*Redgaunt.*
Peter *Monastery and Abbot*
Peter the Hermit
.....*C. Robert*
Petit-André...*Quentin D.*
Peverils, The .....*Peveril*

Philip .....*Monastery and Abbot*
Philip Augustus *Talisman*
Philipsons, The *Anne of G.*
Phraortes .....*C. Robert*
Pigal, De .....*Peveril*
Pike, Gideon ....*Mortality*
Pirner, John..*St. Ronan's*
Plantagenet, E...*Talisman*
Plumdamas, P. *Midlothian*
Pleydell, P. .....*Guy M.*
Poinder, Geo. *Midlothian*
Polwarth, A. ....*Waverley*
Polydore .....*C. Robert*
Pontays, S. ....*Betrothed*
Porteous, John *Midlothian*
Porter, Sam .....*Nigel*
Potts, The ....*St. Ronan's*
Poundtext, P....*Mortality*
Powheid, L.....*Castle D.*
Prior .....*Quentin D.*
Protocol, P. ....*Guy M.*
Proudfutes, The *Fair Maid*

Quackleben, Q. *St. Ronan's*
Quitam .....*Rob Roy*

Raine, Mrs. .....*Peveril*
Raleigh, Walter *Kenilworth*
Ramorny, Sir J. *Fair Maid*
Ramsays, The .....*Nigel*
Randal .....*Abbot*
Raoul .....*Betrothed*
Raredrench .....*Nigel*
Rasper, James *Midlothian*
Ratcliffe, H. ...*B. Dwarf*
Ratcliffe, J. ...*Midlothian*
Ravenswood...*Bride of L.*
Raymond of Toulouse .....*C. Robert*
Rebecca .....*Ivanhoe*
Rebecca .....*Guy M.*
Redgauntlets, The .....*Redgaunt.*
Reinold .....*Betrothed*
René, King....*Anne of G.*
Reuben .....*Ivanhoe*
Rewcastle, John .....*B. Dwarf*
Richard I. .....*Ivanhoe, Betrothed and Talisman*
Ringan .....*Fair Maid*
Ringwood .....*Nigel*
Rintherout, J. *Antiquary*
Robert .....*Antiquary*
Robert III.....*Fair Maid*
Robert of Paris, Count .....*C. Robert*
Roberts .....*Nigel*
Roberts, John...*Redgaunt*
Robins, Z. ....*Woodstock*
Robsarts, The *Kenilworth*
Rochecliffe ....*Woodstock*
Ronaldsons, The ...*Pirate*
Ross, Lord .....*Mortality*
Rothsays, The ..*Fair Maid*
Rouslaer .....*Quentin D.*
Rowena .....*Ivanhoe*
Rowley .....*Monastery*
Rubempré, De *Anne of G.*
Rubrick .....*Waverley*
Ruthven, Lord ....*Abbot*
Rutland, Duchess of .....*Kenilworth*
Rutledge, A. ....*Rob Roy*
Rutledge, J. ...*Redgaunt.*

Saddletrees, The .....*Midlothian*
St. Asaph, Dean of .....*Kenilworth*
St. Cyr, H. de *Anne of G.*
St. Maur .....*Ivanhoe*
Saladin .....*Talisman*
Salisbury, Earl of *Talisman*
Sampson, Abel ...*Guy M.*
Saunders .....*Peveril*
Saunderson, A. *Waverley*
Saville, Lord ....*Peveril*
Scambester, E. ....*Pirate*
Scathlock .....*Ivanhoe*
Scholey, L. .....*Pirate*
Schonfeldt ....*Anne of G.*
Schreckenwald, I. .....*Anne of G.*
Schwanker, J.....*Talisman*
Scroggs, Sir W. *Peveril*
Seaforth, Earl of *Montrose*
Seagull, Capt. ....*Peveril*
Sebastes .....*C. Robert*
Sedley, Sir C. ....*Peveril*
Seelencooper, Capt. .....*Surgeon's D.*
Selby .....*Peveril*
Sellock, C. .....*Peveril*
Seth .....*Ivanhoe*
Seytons, The .....*Abbot*
Shafton, Sir P. .....*Monastery*
Shakebag, D. .....*Nigel*
Shakespeare, W. .....*Kenilworth*
Sharpitlaw, G..*Midlothian*
Shoolbred, Mrs. *Fair Maid*
Shortcake, Mrs. *Antiquary*
Shrewsbury, Earl of .....*Kenilworth*
Sibbald .....*Montrose*
Simmons, Mrs. ....*Nigel*
Simon .....*B. Dwarf*
Simson, L. *Surgeon's D.*
Simpson, T. *St. Ronan's*
Skelton, Sam...*Redgaunt.*
Skreigh .....*Guy M.*
Skurliewhitter, A....*Nigel*
Sludges, The...*Kenilworth*
Smith, Henry *Fair Maid*
Smith, Wayland .....*Kenilworth*
Smotherwell, S. *Fair Maid*
Snailsfoot, B. .....*Pirate*
Solmes .....*St. Ronan's*
Solsgrace, N. ....*Peveril*
Southampton, Lord .....*Kenilworth*
Spenser, E. ...*Kenilworth*
Spittal .....*Woodstock*
Spontoon .....*Waverley*
Sprenger, M. *Anne of G.*
Spruch-Sprecher *Talisman*
Stanchells .....*Rob Roy*
Stanley .....*Kenilworth*
Stanley, Frank *Waverley*
Staples, L. ....*Kenilworth*
Stauntons, The *Midlothian*
Steensons, The *Redgaunt.*
Steinernherz, F. .....*Anne of G.*
Stephen .....*Ivanhoe*
Stephen, Count .....*Quentin D.*
Stevens .....*Kenilworth*
Strachan, H. ....*Montrose*

Strauchan .....*Talisman*
Strickalthrow, M.
.....*Woodstock*
Stuart, Prince Chas. Edw.
Waverley and Redgaunt.
Stuart, D. .....*Waverley*
Stuart, F. .....*Mortality*
Stubbs .....*Midlothian*
Stubbs, C. .....*Waverley*
Strumpfer, N. .....*Pirate*
Sturmthal, M..*Anne of G.*
Suddlechops, The....*Nigel*
Suffolk, Lady *Midlothian*
Sussex, Earl of *Kenilworth*
Sweepclean ....*Antiquary*
Swertha .....*Pirate*
Syddall, A. .....*Rob Roy*

Tackets, The....*Monastery*
Taffril .....*Antiquary*
Talbots, The ....*Waverley*
Tancred, Prince *C. Robert*
Tatius, A. .....*C. Robert*
Telford, T. .....*Abbot*
Ternotte .....*Betrothed*
Theodorick .....*Talisman*
Thiebault ....*Anne of G.*
Thoresby .....*Ivanhoe*
Thornton .....*Rob Roy*
Tider, Robin...*Kenilworth*
Timothy .....*Anne of G.*
Tippoo Saib *Surgeon's D.*
Tirlsneck .....*St. Ronan's*
Toison D'or....*Quentin D.*
and Anne of G.
Tomkins, J. ....*Woodstock*
Topham, C. .....*Peveril*
Torfe, Geo. .....*Pirate*
Tormot .....*Fair Maid*
Torquil .....*Fair Maid*
Touchwood, P. *St. Ronan's*
Tough .....*Redgaunt.*
Toxartis .....*C. Robert*
Tracy .....*Kenilworth*
Trapboises, The ....*Nigel*
Tresham, R. *Surgeon's D.*
Tressilian, E....*Kenilworth*
Troils, The .....*Pirate*
Trois-Echelles *Quentin D.*
Trotter, N....*St. Ronan's*
Trumbull, T....*Redgaunt.*
Tuck, Friar .....*Ivanhoe*
Turnbull, M. ...*Castle D.*
Turnstall, F. .....*Nigel*
Turntippet, Lord
.....*Bride of L.*
Twigtythe .....*Waverley*
Tyrie .....*Quentin D.*
Tyrie, M.....*Highland W.*
Tyrrel, F. ....*St. Ronan's*

Ulrica .....*Ivanhoe*
Una .....*Waverley*
Urrie, Sir J. ....*Montrose*
Ursel, Z. .....*C. Robert*
Ursula .....*Castle D.*

Valence, Sir A. de
.....*Castle D.*
Vanda .....*Betrothed*
Varney, R. ....*Kenilworth*
Vaudemont, F. de
.....*Anne of G.*
Vaux, Lord T. de *Talisman*
Veilchen, A. *Anne of G.*
Veres, The de *Anne of G.*
Veres, The .....*B. Dwarf*

Vermandois, H. of .....*C. Robert*
Vernons, The ....*Rob Roy*
Vexhelia .....*C. Robert*
Vich Alister More .....*Montrose*
Vincent, J. .....*Nigel*
Violante .....*C. Robert*
Vipont, R. de ....*Ivanhoe*
Vorst, P. .....*Betrothed*

Wabster, M.....*Fair Maid*
Wakefield, H. ....*Drovers*
Walkinshaw, Mrs. .....*Redgaunt.*
Wallenrode .....*Talisman*
Walsingham, Lord .....*Kenilworth*
Waltheoff .....*Ivanhoe*
Walton, Sir J. de .....*Castle D.*
Wamba .....*Ivanhoe*
Warden, Henry ..*Monastery and Abbot*
Wardlaw .....*Rob Roy*
Wardlaw, Henry of .....*Fair Maid*
Wardours, The *Antiquary*
Watkins, W. ...*Fair Maid*
Waverleys, The *Waverley*
Weatherport .....*Pirate*
Weiver .....*Peveril*
Wenlock, W.....*Betrothed*
Westburnflat ...*B. Dwarf*
Westerho ....*Bride of L.*
Wetheral, S. .....*Ivanhoe*
Wetzweiler, T. *Quentin D.*
Whackbairn ....*Midlothian*
Whistler, The *Midlothian*
Whitaker, D. .....*Peveril*
Whitecrafts, The *Peveril*
Wildfire, M. ...*Midlothian*
Wildrake, R....*Woodstock*
Wilkinson, J....*Redgaunt.*
Williams, E.....*Waverley*
Willieson, W. *B. Dwarf*
Willoughby, Lord .....*Kenilworth*
Wilmot, Lord *Woodstock*
Wilsa .....*Nigel*
Wilson, Mrs. ...*Mortality*
Wilson, A. ....*Midlothian*
Wilson, B. *Bride of L.*
Wilson, J. .....*Guy M.*
Winchester, Bishop of .....*Nigel*
Windsor .....*Nigel*
Wingate, J. .....*Abbot*
Wingfield .....*Fair Maid*
Wingfield, L. ....*Rob Roy*
Win-the-Fight, J. *Peveril*
Wing-the-Wind, M. .....*Abbot*
Winklebrand, L. ..*Ivanhoe*
Winnie, A.....*Bride of L.*
Winter .....*Surgeon's D.*
Winterblossom, P. .....*St. Ronan's*
Wisheart .....*Montrose*
Witheringtons, The .....*Surgeon's D.*
Wittenbold .....*Mortality*
Wolfram .....*Ivanhoe*
Woodcock, A. .....*Abbot*
Woodstall, H. ..*Talisman*
Woodville, Lord F. .....*Tapestried C.*
Wyril, W. de ....*Ivanhoe*

Yellowleys, The ....*Pirate*
Yoglan, Z. ....*Kenilworth*
York, Duke of *Woodstock*
Zarah .....*Peveril*
Zimmerman, A.
.....*Anne of G.*
Zosimus .....*C. Robert*

END OF VOLUME

748

1360